

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 204.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

## THE BRITISH CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

UNDER the above title, descriptive of their general design, a COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES will be delivered, during the month of NOVEMBER, at the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street, by

EDWARD MIALL.

The first Lecture of the series will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, November 6th; the second, on the following THURSDAY; and the rest on each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, until the completion of the Course.

The object of the lecturer is to review the religion of the times in its relation to the requirements of Christianity and the wants of the age—to exhibit its morbid characteristics, the deteriorating and enervating influences which have entered into combination with it, and the peculiar obstacles in the way of its success—and to glance at such remedial changes as his view of the case may have suggested. The tone of his observations will be entirely free from sectarianism, and the general purport of them equally interesting to all denominations of the Christian Church.

The following are the general topics of the Lectures, and the order in which they will be discussed:—

Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Religious Life and its Proper Treatment.  
Thursday, Nov. 8.—The Moral Force which Churches are commissioned to wield.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Religion of the British Churches.

Thursday, Nov. 15.—The Aristocratic Sentiment.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The Professional Sentiment.

Thursday, Nov. 22.—The Trade Spirit.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.—External Hindrances to the Success of the Churches.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—Remedial Suggestions and Concluding Remarks.

Tickets for the Course, 6s. each; for a Single Lecture, 1s. each; to be obtained on and after Wednesday next, at the Nonconformist Office, and at other places, which will be announced next week.

## ANNIVERSARY SERVICES IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KENTISH TOWN.

THE REV. JOHN KIRK, of Edinburgh, will preach on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7 in the evening; also, on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 11, 3, and half-past 6 o'clock.

Collections will be made in aid of the building fund.

## BOROUGH OF FINSBURY. REGISTRATION.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that FRANCIS BAYLEY, Esq., the Barrister appointed to revise the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of Finsbury, under the Statute 6 Victoria, c. xviii., will hold a Court for such purpose in the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor of England's Court, in Lincoln's Inn, on Friday, the 12th day of October inst., at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

THOMAS HERBERT BOYKETT,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.

No. 9, Chancery-lane, October 3rd, 1849.

N.B. Pursuant to section 35 of the said Act, the Overseers of every Parish in the said Borough, and the Returning Officer thereof, are required to attend the said Court, and to deliver to the Revising Barrister the several Lists made by them respectively, and also the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them under the said Act.

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"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

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Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13
Rosewood coach to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
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Ditto, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 204.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE WESLEYAN CONTEST.

THE intestine struggle which is agitating the Wesleyan body to its very centre, and upon the varying aspects of which public attention has been fastened for some weeks past, has received from us nothing more than a passing remark, interested as we, in common with others, have been in watching its progress. We have kept silence for several reasons. We do not care to mix ourselves up with denominational squabbles, which, for the most part, turn much more upon parties than principles. We are, moreover, quite awake to the fact, that the interference of strangers in these internal contests, like the best-intentioned meddling with connubial strife, is very apt to irritate both the disputants. In the first heat of contention, when all is excitement, and the passions leap into the seat of judgment, it is to little purpose to direct the thoughts of those engaged in ecclesiastical domestic warfare to the great truths involved in their struggle—for, until time has been allowed for the dust and smoke of the first collision to clear away, few of them can see distinctly any object to be aimed at but that which may chance to be immediately before them. Even when, therefore, as in the present case, one sees underneath the mere incidents of quarrel, about which he does not concern himself, important principles at issue, about which he does, and intensely, too, we hold it to be the part of discretion to refrain from comment, until those incidents have ceased to be prominent, and the moral of them begins to claim the regard which in the outset was engrossed by the material. Every public contest, especially on religious subjects, begins with facts of a personal and accidental character, and, unless speedily suppressed, expands into an antagonism of truths—and not until it has reached the latter stage, as it seems to us, can bystanders offer their observations with prospect of advantage.

It may be permitted us to remark, with a view to show how little we are influenced, in what we are about to say, by sectarian prejudices, that we look with much admiration upon the instructional machinery of Wesleyanism—that in many important respects, it makes a nearer practical approach to the primitive model than any with which we are at present acquainted—that it has proved itself eminently adapted to bring the main truths of Christianity in contact with the minds of the masses—and that, more than any other, it has both deserved and achieved success among our industrial poor. Of course, we think the system susceptible of several improvements, and we verily believe that if it were not pervaded by the element of ministerial power, it would before this have adopted those improvements. Under the serious disadvantage we have just alluded to, Wesleyanism has spread, during the century which has elapsed since the death of its founder, with marvellous rapidity—has raised itself from contempt into a powerful religious body—and has taken a position which enables it to determine, to

a very considerable extent, the destinies of the country. It is scarcely possible to overrate the results for good, were its vast and efficient machinery uniformly worked to those ends which an enlightened sympathy with the truths of the gospel would mark out as desirable of attainment. As a cordial ally of freedom, civil and religious, personal and national, social and spiritual, it might quickly change the aspect of public affairs, and give a healthy impulse to popular progress, second only in importance to, and greater in superficial breadth than, the religious impulse it gave to society in the last century. Its power is great—its opportunities most inviting—its responsibility tremendous. How melancholy that such a body—so gigantic an influence—so potent an element of moral force—should be converted into the cat's-paw of reverend cliqueism, and submit to forego its noble mission merely to carry into effect the suppressive plans of authoritative officialism, and violate its own sympathies in criminal subservience to the despotism of usurpation!

There are two aspects in which the "Fly-sheets" controversy, and the recent expulsions consequent thereon, may be viewed—the one affecting Wesleyanism itself—the other affecting its action upon society beyond its pale. Upon the first of these our remarks will be very brief. On the second we may deem it necessary to trespass beyond the limits of a single article. But on both we hope to preserve a tone free from either passion or sectarianism. Our interest in the matter is exclusively a public interest.

If the decision of the last Conference can be maintained, Wesleyanism may be regarded as having reached the zenith of its development. It is stereotyped for all future time. It may do more than it has done—it can never be other than it is. The position taken by Conference, looked at in its essential rudiments, declares that the Wesleyan body shall be a machine, uninquiring, unreasoning, undisputing, blind, and passive, and that of this machine, itself will be the moving and directing power. The real object of the dissentients, headed by Messrs. Everett, Griffith, and Dunn, divested of all that is merely incidental, is, that the Wesleyan body shall not be a machine, but a living agent, having vitality diffused throughout its entire frame, self-sustaining, self-regulating, and capable, not merely of extension, but of improvement. On the one side, the power claimed is that of arresting thought—on the other, the freedom contended for, is that of uttering it. Here, the point asserted is the final decision of authority—there, the essential independence of individual minds. To restrict the community to a monopoly of wisdom is the determination of conference—to give it the benefit of all the wisdom which the entire body can furnish, is the effort for which the above-named gentlemen are expelled. The elements of change must proceed, say the first, from the apex to the base—they shall have liberty to work upward, say the last, from the base to the apex. This party says, "We the rulers will think—you the ruled shall receive our thoughts"—that rejoins, "We the ruled will take the liberty of thinking also for ourselves." If Conference should eventually triumph, the Wesleyan body will be a tool—if the dissentients should prevail, it will be a living power. The world is interested in its becoming the latter. Vast machinery under despotic control, is always dangerous to human liberty and progress.

But there is another, and still more important aspect of this controversy—that which concerns the action of Wesleyanism upon society beyond its pale. Neither the theology, the discipline, the position, nor the personnel of this large denomination of Christians, is necessarily illiberal in tendency. Toryism—bigoted, rampant, virulent Toryism, harmonizes with neither. It is the accident of Wesleyanism, which Conference would convert into an essential element of its constitution. We have often stood amazed at the wonderful suppression of freer opinions and sentiments to which the laity, as they are termed, have tamely submitted. As citizens of a great State—as subjects of an immense empire—they have allowed themselves to be reduced, with a few individual exceptions, into worse than nonentities, into the

instruments of faction. Their own impulses have never been permitted to have way—their own hearts to govern their actions—their own common sense, and Christian knowledge, to dictate their proceedings. Policy and craft have almost uniformly, at home and in the colonies, kept them out of every great movement in which humanity has been interested, and associated them with every faction whose object has been to maintain the supremacy of the few over the many. The abolition of slavery, Catholic emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, Free-trade, and the separation of the Church from the State, have all in turn had to lament the obstructive influence of the Wesleyan body—and whilst many individual instances have appeared of noble superiority to denominational unfaithfulness, the world, on these great questions, has had to deplore, rather than rejoice in, the power of Wesleyanism. How is this? Simply because the spirit which has worked the machine is a despotic spirit, and sympathizes with despotism. Deliver Wesleyans from the oppressive influence of sacerdotal usurpation, and they would be as liberal in all their habits of thought and action as the most liberal amongst us. But whilst official sentiment and will are paramount, and individuality is overridden, nothing better can be anticipated than what we have already witnessed. The Wesleyan body will remain Tory in spite of itself.

We find we have passed our customary limits without having even mooted some important considerations. With the leave of our readers we will reserve them for a future number.

### THE ANNUITY-TAX.

(From the *Scottish Press*.)

On Thursday, Mr. Lefevre held a Conference with the College Committee of the Town Council on the subject of the Annuity-tax, when the different plans proposed for the settlement of the question were produced. We understand that the greatest cordiality and good feeling prevailed throughout. Mr. Lefevre, whose conduct was characterised by the utmost courtesy and frankness, proposed to take the different plans into his serious consideration, and return perhaps a month hence, with a scheme which he hoped would receive the approbation of all parties, on whom he relied for the exercise of that forbearance and conciliation which was necessary for the settlement of the question. This arrangement seemed to meet the views of all present; and the committee resolved to report accordingly to the council at its meeting on Tuesday.

Mr. Lefevre, after the meeting with the College Committee, had an interview with about thirty gentlemen, who formed a deputation from the Anti-Annuity-tax League. Mr. William Duncan, S.S.C., stated that the gentlemen present were connected with the association on whose account the document on the Annuity-tax had been prepared, which had been laid before him in October last. They had entertained the hope that such alterations would be suggested as would confirm the support of the Established clergy of the city to other sources of income than the tax, and therefore their opinion was, that the reduction proposed in the number of the ministers was too small, and the sum fixed for their stipends was too high. The unwillingness to pay the tax was every day becoming stronger. As a proof of this he might mention that within these few months a very large number of the citizens had been prosecuted before the Sheriff for arrears. He had been informed by a gentleman, since he entered the room, that in three days no fewer than 190 persons had been summoned into Court. They had done all they could, when he (Mr. Lefevre) was in Edinburgh last year, and ever since, to allay excitement and agitation, but the inhabitants were now becoming exceedingly impatient; and, therefore, it was hoped, that something would speedily be done to relieve them from the oppressive burden of the tax. His great object, in the report which had been published, was to propose a practical plan, which would lessen the amount of the tax, and, at the same time, sufficiently preserve the rights of the clergy. Since the publication of that report, he had perused the various other schemes which had been proposed. This had led him to re-consider the subject, and he confessed that his former opinions had been considerably modified. He thought that it would be premature to state in what respect his opinions had



been changed; indeed, he had not yet sufficiently digested the scheme which he would propose, so that he could make it public at present, but the inhabitants might expect to be informed of it in the course of two months. He could not certainly promise the ratepayers immediate relief, but he thought that some plan might be adopted that would ultimately remove the tax altogether. He hoped therefore that the inhabitants would have patience a little longer, as he was anxious to do all he could to meet their wishes.

The statements made by Mr. Lefevre were received with great applause.

Baillie Stot bore testimony to the attention which he had received from Mr. Lefevre while he was in London, and referred to the assurance which he had then given him that when the inhabitants of Edinburgh should agree on any practical plan for the abolition of the tax, he would give them all the assistance in his power [applause].

Professor Dick pressed on Mr. Lefevre the necessity of some steps being immediately taken to settle the question of the tax, as the inhabitants were determined never to rest satisfied till it was utterly abolished. For his own part, he said, he would never pay a farthing of it except by compulsion.

The meeting then broke up.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON BISHOPS.**—In Lord John Russell's "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VIII. to the Present Time," there is the following very remarkable passage:—"In the Church, the immense and valuable patronage of Government is uniformly bestowed on their political adherents. No talents, no learning, no piety, can advance the fortune of a clergyman whose political opinions are adverse to those of the governing party. The utmost that is permitted to a bishop is moderation in his manner of maintaining the orthodox political faith. Any hesitation in his vote is an unpardonable sin. He may be a high Calvinist, or a controversial Armenian, a bigoted enemy of all other religious opinions, or an enlightened friend of toleration; but, if he shows himself of a different creed from his patrons in civil concerns, and is guilty of political heresy, his further rise is stopped for ever. . . . Connected with power and office by their very profession, all the members of the Church have an original tendency, not easy overcome, to take the side of Government; and those who desire to rise to distinction in the hierarchy generally make a display of servility as the surest means of elevation; or, if raised by some rare accident from real merit, superadd a varnish of adulation to their other acquirements."—Edit. 2, pp. 417-421.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND PLURALITIES.**—A little heat is likely, we are told, to spring up in the Church, between the Archbishop of Canterbury and some, if not all, of the bishops and other patrons of livings on the subject of pluralities. We will state the case as it has been stated to us. We fancied, as we believe ninety-nine persons out of every hundred fancied, that the law was, that two livings, not exceeding together a thousand a year and within the distance of ten miles, and under a certain population, might be held by the same clergyman. We knew that the law required a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to enable him to do so, with an appeal to the Privy Council should such license be withheld. On this point, however, the universal notion, both in the Church and out of the Church, and adopted and acted upon by the late Primate, has been, that pluralities, within the conditions specified, were legalized, the refusal of the license being, generally speaking, placed *pro forma* in the hands of the Archbishop, to be used a *veto* in any case in which he had reason to believe that the distance, stipend, or population exceeded the legal figure. But we are informed, on what we consider to be good authority, that Dr. Sumner puts altogether a new reading upon the law; that he considers that the *veto* is not conditional, but absolute in his hands; and that, under this conviction, he purposes to withhold his license in every case where the stipend of either living amounts to a hundred a year. And we have further heard that the point at issue will speedily be tested by an appeal against him to the Privy Council.—*Liverpool Albion*.

**EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Impaired health having constrained Dr. Spencer, the Bishop of Madras, to resign the diocese, Archdeacon Dealtry, formerly a missionary in India, has been nominated to the vacant bishopric. The Archdeacon, it will be remembered, succeeded Mr. Baptist Noel, as minister of the Episcopal Chapel, near Bedford-row. That appointment has been held in succession by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry. The first and the last of the three are Indian bishops; and the second, who probably might have been an English bishop, is a simple Baptist minister. Mr. Dealtry will resign his charge on the second Sunday in November, and will be succeeded in the pulpit of Cecil by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, M.A., Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Liverpool.

**CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES IN PENZANCE.**—We are fortunate in Plymouth and the neighbouring towns in knowing nothing of this kind of pecculation. So far as we are concerned, they are matters of very remote history. In Cornwall occasionally parties are, however, victimized; and, last week, four Dissenting tradesmen, Messrs. Barrett, Gatley, Edwards, and Barlow were deprived—we use a very soft word, for fear of offending the delicate nerves of our more fastidious readers—were mulcted of their property in very extravagant sums for the small amounts due. From Mr. Richard Barrett, draper, fifty dresses, a scarf, and thirteen shawls, were taken at £10 4s.

The amount of church-rates charged against Mr. Barrett is £2 5s. From Mr. Nathaniel Gatley, cabinet-maker, an easy chair, four cane-seat chairs, one looking-glass, a chest of mahogany drawers, one four-post bedstead, valued at £12 7s. The amount of church-rates charged against Mr. Gatley is £1 10s. 3d. From Mr. Jacob Corin Edwards, ironmonger, goods to the value of £14 1s. 5d. were taken, the amount of rates chargeable to Mr. Edwards being £3 6s. 3d. From Mr. Thomas Barlow, painter and glazier, were taken thirty gallons of oil, two cwt. of white lead, fourteen pound of glue, a looking glass, and two tins, value £11 3s. 2d. The rates charged against Mr. Barlow amounted to £1 15s. 7½d. The total value, therefore, of the goods seized by the churchwardens has thus been £47 15s. 7½d., and this to cover rates to the amount of £8 17s. 1½d. Comment can hardly be necessary in reference to such a transaction as this!—*Plymouth Journal*.

**AN ESTABLISHED CLERGYMAN OPPOSING A CHURCH-RATE.**—TOPSHAM.—At the Castle, this morning, before G. Fursdon, Esq., and W. Miles, Esq., the Rev. H. Thorp, the perpetual curate of Topsham, was summoned by Mr. Pollard, the acting churchwarden, for non-payment of church-rate. Mr. Brutton appeared for the parish, and Mr. Gidley appeared for the parson. After the case had been opened, it being stated that the question would be taken into the Ecclesiastical Court, the magistrates decided they had no jurisdiction, and it is thought that the parish will not have pluck enough to follow the parson into that dark hole.—*Western (Exeter) Times*.—[The objection to the rate was purely of a legal character.]

**SIR J. FRANKLIN AND THE CLAIRVOYANTE.**—The *Manchester Guardian* affords to believers in mesmeric clairvoyance, additional security for the life and safe return of the distinguished explorer, Sir J. Franklin, in the revelations of "the Bolton clairvoyante," who informs the world, that "he has undergone great hardships, but has overcome them, and is in good hope of getting to England in nine months and a half, provided no unforeseen accident occur." The statements of the mesmerised woman, extremely minute, were transmitted to our Manchester contemporary "by an officer of rank in the royal navy."

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION opened their new library and reading-rooms, on Monday, the 1st inst. Their plan combines the advantages of a reading-room, where refreshments may be obtained, with those of classes for instruction in languages, and a library of standard works. The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners of books:—Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, Rev. Dr. Harris, Rev. John Farrar, Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, Rev. J. Howard Hinton, A.M., Rev. Dr. James Hamilton. After tea, a meeting took place in the reading-room, at which S. Morley, Esq., presided. There were about 600 young men present, and, as some were unable to gain admittance into the room where the meeting was held, a second meeting was formed in the coffee-room, and was addressed by Mr. George Williams, Mr. Henry F. Bowker, and other members of the committee. The chairman said that in London and the neighbourhood, there were nearly 200,000 young men engaged in the wholesale and retail drapery trade alone. Hitherto they had been almost neglected. It was now time that they should be cared for, and he looked upon this institution as the commencement of a new era in their regeneration [hear, hear]. He was confident that God's blessing would rest upon their undertaking; and, with that impression, he would now conclude, by wishing prosperity to the Young Men's Christian Association Library and Reading-rooms [loud cheers]. The Secretary (Mr. Tarlton) stated, that he had received the handsome Bible, which then lay on the table, from a lady, who, in the letter which accompanied the present, signed herself "A Friend." The following is the inscription in the Bible:—"Presented to the Young Men's Christian Association by a Friend, October, 1849. 'Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word.' Ps. cxix. 9. 'The entrance of thy word giveth light.' Ps. cxix. 130." The Secretary also stated, that they had begun the present enterprise with the entire concurrence of the friends who take an active part in the association. To meet the expenses of fitting up and furnishing the library and reading-rooms, the following donations and subscriptions had been promised:—

	Donations.	Subscrip.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
George Hitchcock, Esq.	100 0 0	100 0 0
Messrs. J. and R. Morley	50 0 0	25 0 0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.	50 10 0	
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	50 0 0	
Messrs. Bradbury and Co.	50 0 0	
Messrs. J. F. Pawson and Co.	25 0 0	10 0 0
Messrs. Hanbury and Co.	25 0 0	
Joseph Crane, Esq.	10 10 0	5 5 0
A Member of the Association	25 0 0	20 0 0
A Member		20 0 0
Messrs. Carllie, Pittman, and Co.	10 0 0	
Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., upwards of 100 volumes of first-class works, with a donation of ten guineas, from Miles, Esq. (a member of the firm).		

The Rev. Mr. Glyde then briefly addressed the meeting. A hymn was sung, and the Rev. J. Branch, and the Rev. Mr. Cohen, A.M., of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, closed the proceedings with an appropriate prayer.

**PRESENTATION OF THE SABBATH ESSAYS.**—A friend to the working classes, upon hearing of the new arrangement contemplated by the authorities at the Post-office, presented to every person employed in that establishment a copy of one of the Prize Essays by Working Men on the "Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath." The number of essays thus put into circulation amounts to 5,300.—*Christian Times*.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**IMPROVEMENT IN CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.**—FAKENHAM.—The Rev. J. J. Waite (of Ilminster) delivered three lectures on the use and exercise of psalmody in the Independent chapel of this town on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, which were well attended by a delighted audience. The rev. gentleman expatiated, on the first evening, on psalmody as an ordinance of instruction as well as of praise: "*teaching and admonishing one another in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs,*" &c. On Tuesday, he gave a masterly, lucid, and beautiful exposition of the anatomical provision in the human body for the expression of musical sounds, and the enunciation of speech, and also of the wonderful apparatus of hearing by which a perception of these sounds is conveyed to the mind. On the third evening, he showed the connexion of poetry and music with psalmody, forcibly exhibiting the absurdity of tunes constructed in such a way as to destroy the sense, and the absolute necessity of making the words of paramount importance, and subjecting the music to them, so as to express their meaning in the most appropriate manner. In the exercises which formed part of the engagements of each evening, twenty-one tunes, from the first part of Mr. Waite's "*Hallelujah*," were sung by the class in full harmony. Those who had hitherto led the singing united in the movement with the greatest cordiality; and altogether the engagement afforded universal delight and satisfaction, and will, it is hoped, be attended with permanently beneficial results. A large psalmody class on Mr. Waite's plan has been for some in active operation, and another for Sabbath-school children is about to be commenced.

**PONDER'S END.**—The annual sermons on behalf of the infant-school connected with the Independent Chapel, Ponder's End, were preached by the Rev. J. Lockyer, the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, of Salem Chapel, Mile End, on the 31st ult. It will gratify the friends of education to be informed, that 570 children have been educated since the formation of the above institution, and there are now nearly thirty receiving instruction, and wholly supported by the voluntary principle.

**WESTBURY.**—The Baptist congregation at Westbury Leigh have given a unanimous invitation to the Rev. James Sprigg, M.A., of Margate, to become their minister, which he has accepted.

**NEW SCHOOL-ROOMS IN CONNEXION WITH SALEM CHAPEL, WELLINGBOROUGH.**—On Tuesday, the 18th of September, the above school-rooms were opened, when two sermons were preached, one in the afternoon by the Rev. A. Reed, D.D., and the other in the evening, by the Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. C. Tyte, J. F. Poulter, and T. Cullen. The attendance on each occasion was large, and the sermons most impressive. In the interval between the afternoon and evening services, tea was provided in the new rooms, when about 200 persons sat down together. The trays being gratuitously furnished, the proceeds of the tea were given towards liquidating the debt. The two rooms are made to contain between three and four hundred children, each room is lofty, well-ventilated, and well-lighted. The building is exceedingly simple, free from all costly ornamental architecture.

**THE INDEPENDENT MEETING-HOUSE AT KETTERING** was built in the year 1723, and it having become dilapidated, the congregation assembling there resolved in January last to raise, if possible, a sufficient sum to repair the same, and also to take down the old vestry and build school-rooms on a much larger scale, the property adjoining the meeting-house having been left to the place more than thirty years ago by a deacon named Mr. Nathaniel Collis, subject to a life-interest that the late Mrs. Brampton had in the same. Mrs. Brampton died in January, 1849, and forthwith in good earnest the friends set about considering the needed alterations, and it was determined that spacious school-rooms should be built, and that the meeting should be repewed. A subscription was opened; and although the cost of the building and alterations has been £1,350, there is but about £200 in the shape of debts remaining, which an anniversary will most probably extinguish. Considering the congregation, which for the greater part consists of persons in humble circumstances in life, the friends are much encouraged with the success they have met with in their undertaking. The Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, preached an eloquent sermon in the morning, and Dr. Reed preached in the evening. On the following Sabbath, the Rev. T. Toller preached in the morning, and the Rev. W. Robinson in the evening: the collections amounted together to about £70. In the afternoon of the Sabbath, there was a united communion of the Baptist church and the Independent church with some of the Wesleyan brethren, and also Episcopalian. The attendance at all the services was good, although the rain poured on both days; the evening congregation, it is computed, consisted of 1,300 persons.

**THE REV. WILLIAM FERGUSON**, of Bicester, Oxon, has just declined the earnest and unanimous call which he received in the month of May last, from the second congregational church in the city of Carlisle.

The *Patriot* believes that, at the approaching Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Board at Sheffield, it will be determined upon to purchase Homerton College, for the purpose of making it the Normal-school of the Congregational Board of Education.



## THE WESLEYAN AGITATION.

## PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The *Wesleyan Times*, the representative of the reforming party in the connexion, has issued a double number this week, which is full of the "sayings and doings" of the body, and especially reports the aggregate meeting of local preachers at Freemason's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday last, at which about 600 were present, when it was determined to establish a fund for the relief in sickness of their poor and aged brethren.

During the past week, there have been various meetings in London in support of the expelled ministers, the principal, which was a breakfast to these gentlemen, in Freemasons' hall, on Friday. Amongst those present were the following:—the Rev. Mr. Brock, Baptist minister; the Rev. Mr. Hopkinson, Dr. Burns, Rev. J. Katterns, and Messrs. Baker, Vooke, Cassell, Kay, and Hare. At the conclusion of a substantial breakfast, Mr. Summerides, of Belper, was called to the chair. The Chairman rebutted, with just indignation, the calumnious imputation of anti-Methodistic motives to the expelled ministers and their friends; protesting their love to Methodism, and declaring that they were not disaffected, though they were "exceedingly displeased." From evidence in his own possession, he was able to confirm several published statements, the truth of which had, in wholesome fashion, been called in question; and having, with many other gentlemen present, been in attendance at the local preachers' gathering in the same hall on the preceding two days, he stated, amidst assenting cheers, his firm persuasion, that, had the delegates been tested, not more than a score out of the whole five hundred would have declined joining in utter condemnation of the Conference.

The following letter from the Rev. W. Brock (who had left the room) was read by the secretary:—"The last moment has arrived that I can remain, and I therefore take this means of saying a few words on behalf of the expelled ministers. There was an expulsion once at Oxford which produced wonderful results, and may be the expulsion at Manchester will produce results equally wonderful [cheers]. The first was the expulsion of Mr. Wesley, who organized Wesleyanism; the second, he hoped, would lead to its re-invigoration" [cheers].

The following letter was also read from Mr. G. Offor, the highly-respected magistrate of the Tower Hamlets, containing some trenchant strictures on the President's pamphlet:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for the loan of Mr. Jackson's pamphlet. Believing that the Wesleyans have done much valuable service to society, I was desirous of learning, from an authentic source, the cause of the present agitation in that body, and in the public mind, by the sudden expulsion of three pious ministers of the gospel.

I have read Mr. Jackson's pamphlet, and deeply regret to find it a flimsy and Jesuitical attempt to defend an unjustifiable instance of oppression and tyranny.

The legal instrument or deed upon which Mr. Jackson relies (p. 55) gives power to the Conference to expel ministers for any cause which to them may seem fit. Such large powers must be equitably construed. In law a cause is a litigation. In this case no charges were made, no evidence produced, no cause is alleged or tried, but judgment is given without trial; and these three highly respectable gentlemen are suddenly turned out of their livings, without the possibility of appeal, and are sent, disgraced and dishonoured, to seek shelter in the sympathy of their fellow-Christians. Had they been poor men, they, with their families, might have been driven into a union work-house.

Mr. Jackson speaks of anonymous pamphlets, 'mischievous and libellous,' 'in a tone of scorn and bitter malignity, personal hatred, and vindictiveness,' 'with a fearful disregard to truth,' 'vehicles of slander and defamations,' 'honoured ministers of Christ were recklessly assailed,' 'a sin of fearful magnitude and aggravation,' 'the sin of slander, reviling and defamation,' 'placing upon public record!! (in an anonymous 'Fly-sheet,') 'flagrant untruths,' 'the sin of promoting evil speaking, jealousy, and wrath,' 'deliberately planned and perpetrated, through a series of years, with unabated malignity,' 'in all their atrocity,' 'a triumph to infidel scoffers,' 'biting and devouring,' 'this grievous system of immorality,' 'most vile and malignant conspiracies,' 'a great sin,' 'wanton falsehood and defamation.' These are Mr. Jackson's own words, and they throw a serious doubt upon his union with Him who was 'meek and lowly,' and who, when he was reviled, reviled not again. This is the character he gives of certain 'Fly-sheets,' and gravely puts the question to every minister, 'Are you the author who wrote these enormities?' Why, my dear Sir, had any man dared to ask me, Are you full of scorn and bitterness, malignity, and hatred?—are you a vindictive liar, slanderer, reviler, and defamer?—are you an atrocious, malignant conspirator?—I must have turned from him with unutterable scorn and contempt; or have said to him, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' are you one of those hypocrites described by the Saviour, beautiful outward, like a whitened sepulchre, but within full of all uncleanness? Your own heart is evil, and hence you think evil of me, and put questions which are an outrage to common decency.

I have ordered a copy of the 'Fly-sheets,' and will, if possible, compare them with the original editions. Fifty years' close observation leads me to doubt whether, instead of all this slander and wickedness, they may not contain exposures of some hidden works of darkness, by the disclosure of which these violent passions have been aroused—some misapplications of the society's money, or that proper care was not taken to prevent robbery and peculation in the funds of the Connexion.

Mr. Jackson says, such charges might have been brought before a committee; but heaven protect the luckless wight who dared complain to such men as appear to lead the Conference.

The case is a melancholy exposure of much folly and intolerance. The anonymous 'Fly-sheets' will now be read by thousands who otherwise would never have heard of them. Mr. Jackson and his colleagues will become objects of pitiable contempt, while the sufferers will receive confessor's honours.

I cannot close my letter without remarking on the puerile, if not imbecile, notion of Mr. Jackson, that there is something analogous to this case in dissolutions of partnership (p. 42)—the marriage ceremony—the examinations of insolvent debtors—and the conduct of elders to their servants and children. For, first, partnerships are either dissolved by mutual consent, or by an appeal to a public court of equity. If six persons were in partnership, and five of them turn one out neck and heels, how short would be their triumph! 2nd. In the marriage service a solemn caution is given to each party, that the ceremony will not cure any legal defect which, if it exist, might plunge them into extreme peril; if they decline to answer, the ceremony proceeds. Upon this principle, had the questions been put to these gentlemen, 'Do you know any reason why you should not continue your ministry?' and they had made no answer, they must have been honourably continued. 3rd. Insolvent debtors, being convicted on their own voluntary confession of their inability to pay their lawful debts, are very properly bound to

account for their creditors' property. 4th. If Methodist ministers are degraded from all manly freedom to become the servants and children of certain elders or rulers, it does not justify those elders in tyranny or oppression.

None of the cases as put by Mr. Jackson are in the slightest degree analogous to that of those three gentlemen; but even if they had been, it is a poor plea for injustice—'Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil.' But this case stands alone. Mr. Jackson has found no parallel. Now, he could have pleaded with truth that similar questions were put in that abomination of desolation—the dreary courts of the Inquisition, where persons were put to fearful tortures and death for refusing to answer questions; and that he and his coadjutors, acting under the influence of this enlightened age, only turn their victims penniless upon the world, to suffer the privations of distress or want.

The question is asked (p. 33), 'Has the Methodist Conference any reason to be ashamed before either angel- or men of having thus acted?' In reply, may it not be expected that all impartial, sober, candid, and religious men, will answer, 'Yes.' They ought to be ashamed, and repent in sackcloth and ashes before God, angels, and men, for such a violation of equitable, just, and religious principles.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most truly,  
HACKNEY, Oct. 4, 1849. GEORGE OFFOR.

P.S.—The Rev. J. Lomas is wrong in supposing that any man is put upon his trial before evidence has been heard upon oath. When a grand jury on that evidence return the indictment as a true bill, then, and not till then, the party charged are to plead guilty or not guilty.

The Rev. Mr. DUNN, in acknowledging the honour conferred on him as one of the expelled, said it was thirty years since he last appeared in that hall, during which period he had laboured at home and abroad as a Wesleyan minister. Little did he think, thirty years ago, that the time would arrive when Wesleyan ministers would be expelled for speaking and writing the truth. The Conference had been converted into an inquisition, and, for himself, he must say that he would never consent to abandon the principles which had guided his recent conduct [cheers].

Mr. PEARSON stated that several months before the expulsion took place, he had been told that the offending parties were to be thrown overboard.

The Rev. Mr. GRIFFITH said that one of the charges against himself was that he was a Chartist. He had learned his political principles from the Bible, and he should always preach in accordance with the principle of doing unto others as he would have others do unto him.

The Rev. Mr. EVERETT said, the reason why he and his brethren had been expelled was, that they had sought to improve Wesleyanism. History proved that society was continually changing, and where improvement in religious administration was necessary, those who sought it should not be punished. He should never desist from pursuing the course which he had done. He had no desire to see Wesleyanism departed from. On the contrary, he urged the meeting to cling to it, while they sought to correct its abuses [hear, hear]. Though expelled by the Conference, he entertained no animosity towards its members [cheers].

Dr. BURNS believed that what had occurred, though painful to the individuals, would be of advantage to the Wesleyan body, by leading ultimately to a reform of abuses [hear, hear].

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

In reference to all this agitation, the *Watchman* (Conference organ) says:—"It has been ours to suffer for the name of Jesus! From all sides the Nonconformist press assails us. And what is our real offence? That we will be moderate? That we will not be exclusive and intolerant!!!"—*Watchman*, Sept. 26.

"We purpose," says the *Wesleyan Times* of Monday, "to take a calm review of Methodist affairs, in order to assist ourselves and our readers in judging what must be done, and what undone, to restore confidence between the people and their ministers, and insure the efficient administration of our connexional institutions." Our contemporary begins with the deed of declaration, "That 'entire revision' which we propose, must begin with the Deed of Declaration. This instrument has always been pleaded in bar of any change in the composition of the Conference; and, without some such change, it were hopeless to expect any great improvement. Without discussion, nothing can be done. The Conference, as now constituted, has put down discussion. Consequently, the Conference must be remodelled."

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND THE QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—In the *Watchman* of Wednesday last, there appears between twenty and thirty advertisements containing the resolutions of quarterly meetings just held in different circuits. In all of them is expressed a cordial approval of the acts of the late Conference in reference to the expelled ministers. In general the resolutions are given as passed unanimously, and, in one instance, not only unanimously, but heartily. In some cases, however, the number of dissentients is named. The circuits from which the resolutions emanate are the Leeds first, Macclesfield, Amptill, Bedford and Northampton, Manningtree, Plymouth, Exeter, Windsor, Hungerford, Tunbridge Wells, Kingsbridge, South Molton, Tewkesbury, Shepton Mallet, second South Wales, Clitheroe, Witney, Lynn, Keighley, Frome, Sowerby Bridge, Darlington, Arbroath, and Montrose. Besides these quarterly meetings, there has also been one of the office bearers of the Whitby circuit, at which sympathy with the Conference was expressed. The resolutions in the latter instance have appended to them the names of thirty-four leaders, local preachers, and stewards.

A gentleman of Darlington, upwards of eighty years of age, who takes great delight in open-air exercises, walked the other day from Darlington to Newcastle, a distance of upwards of thirty-three miles, in one day.—*Newcastle Journal*.

## SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

## MEETING AT THE HALL OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders, of the city of London, was held at the Hall of Commerce, on Wednesday, "to memorialize her Majesty's Government against the intended commencement of Sunday labour in the General Post-office." The Lord Mayor presided; Mr. Masterman, M.P., Sir E. F. Buxton, M.P., Alderman Sidney, M.P., Mr. Roberts, Mr. John Labouchere, the Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rev. Howard Hinton, Mr. D.W. Wire, and many other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings. The meeting, though not crowded, probably through the bad state of the weather, was still sufficiently numerous to constitute an imposing display of opposition to the contemplated arrangement.

The LORD MAYOR explained, that when he first heard of the intention to open the Post-office on Sunday, he wrote officially to Lord John Russell upon the subject. He believed that at that time Lord John was not in any way informed on the question; but he had since received from Lord John the following letter:—

Woburn Abbey, Oct. 1.

My Lord,—In reply to your lordship's letter of the 29th of September, respecting a rumoured intention to open the Post-office on Sundays, I can state that there is no such intention. The change actually proposed by the Post-office authorities has been announced in the newspapers; and your lordship will be enabled by that announcement to judge of its probable bearing and effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. RUSSELL.

The Lord Mayor.

Having long known Lord John Russell, he felt sure that his lordship and Lady John were patterns of piety, and afforded an excellent example of the Christian observance of the Sabbath: he was quite satisfied, therefore, that Lord John Russell would never lend himself to any measure by which it was attempted to desecrate that day. He had also gone officially to the Post-office, and seen Mr. Rowland Hill and the Secretary. Mr. Rowland Hill assured him, that all which was meant was to carry through London the letters which might arrive from a distance, in order that they might not be delayed in the Post-office for twenty-four hours; and he stated that the accomplishment of that object would only give employment to twenty-five additional men [marks of disapprobation]—while at the same time it would relieve in the country districts upwards of two thousand persons who were now employed. Mr. Hill assured him also, that these twenty-five additional hands would only be required until ten o'clock in the morning and in the evening after five, and that the arrangement would not interfere with the performance of their religious duties. Now that was the explanation which he had received from the Post-office authorities. But though the notice was intended to have the appearance of affording relief to the country districts, there was lurking in his mind a suspicion, that if this measure were carried out it would lead to the entire opening of the London Post-office on Sunday. In this great commercial country, it was impossible that any towns could obtain the advantage of having their letters sent through the London Post-office without the commercial community of London suffering some injury in consequence. The great commercial community of London would, in fact, be subjected to serious injustice if the intention of the authorities were persevered in. As this measure did not appear to have been called for by any representations, either in London or elsewhere—as there was no excuse for this attempt to get in what, he feared, would prove the wedge—and as he remembered a similar measure was most successfully opposed about ten years ago, he did hope and trust, that the same spirit which had been successfully roused before would be brought to bear successfully now.

Mr. MASTERMAN stated, that he also had communicated officially with the Post-office authorities on the subject. Lord Clanricarde had replied with the following note:—

Portunna, Ireland, October 1, 1849.

Dear Sir,—There is not the slightest truth in any manner of our intention to establish a delivery of letters on Sunday in London. The consequence of the measure lately adopted will, I trust, be to very much diminish Sunday labour in the post-offices throughout the United Kingdom, and likewise to put a stop to much letter-writing on Sunday in private establishments.

Sincerely yours,

CLANRICARDE.

He decidedly objected to the affording of any relief to the provincial offices by means which would throw more Sunday work on the office in London. If, indeed, relief was the only object, he thought he could put the Government in possession of a much easier plan of affording substantial relief—one by which it might be given without any moral impropriety, and without any great inconvenience to the main establishment in London: he would abolish the Sunday delivery of letters all over the kingdom [loud cheers].

Mr. LABOUCHERE read the following comparative statements of the Post-office duty as it is performed now, and as it would be performed under the new arrangement:—

## MORNING DUTY.

Now—A portion of the bags containing mails from the outports, in number 30, come into the London Post-office on Sunday morning early. These are all opened at present, for the purpose of taking out the letters for Government offices; a practice first established in time of war, employing twenty-six persons of all grades, there being but five clerks amongst them.

By the proposed Arrangement—650 bags will arrive early on the Sunday morning; 742 persons will, in their turns, have to attend on that day in order to open, sort, and despatch the country letters. Mr. Hill proposes for this additional duty twenty-five men only; a force wholly insufficient even to perform the first details of the duty.

## AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Now—12 bags arrive on Sundays at two p.m.; and



the same operation of selecting official letters is performed as in the morning, by eight persons, of whom two are clerks.

**By the proposed arrangement**—In addition to this duty on Sunday afternoon, an evening duty will be performed from five to eight, a.m.; when the country letters which arrive in the afternoon sacks from all Ireland, all Scotland, and the principal towns in the North of England, will, in addition to those that remain over from the morning, have to be stamped, sorted, and despatched by the 650 bags to the various post towns of the kingdom; involving the attendance for their turns for Sunday duties of the above-mentioned 742 persons.

As a banker, and as one therefore of a class who have the very largest pecuniary interest in the honesty of the Post-Officials, Mr. Labouchere opposed the demoralizing Sabbath desecration of the proposed plan.

The Rev. Dr. CROLY alluded to the cholera visitation, and asked, "Would it not be a most unwise and ungrateful return for recovered power, if, just when their minds were beginning to cease from trembling, they should employ the renewed strength in the desecration of God's day?"

The Rev. J. HOWARD HINTON answered for the whole class to which he belonged—that they would cordially support the object of the meeting. The other speakers maintained a similar tone, and the whole proceedings were characterised by much warmth of feeling. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this meeting has observed with regret and alarm the proposed new regulation in the General Post-office, by which a large amount of Sunday labour will be required in that establishment; and it is unable to perceive any reason why any measure of relief offered to the country offices should be attended with the commencement of so great an evil in London.

That this meeting feels that any plan which brings the mails into London on Sunday morning, and requires the attendance of the clerks and other persons to receive, sort, and transmit them, must ultimately lead to the delivery of letters on that day in London also.

That the following Memorial be presented to the Lords of the Treasury:—

"That your Memorialists have heard with the deepest regret that it is intended by the authorities of the General Post-Office to commence the receipt of the mails from the country at large, and the transmission of those mails into the country, on Sundays as on other days of the week.

"That your Memorialists feel convinced that such a measure will inevitably lead to the Sunday delivery and transmission of letters in the Metropolis.

"That your Memorialists therefore appeal most earnestly to your lordships to prevent the adoption of a measure so repugnant to the feelings of the community at large, and which has been desired by no class, while it has been deprecated by all.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c."

#### MEETING AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone and Westminster was held yesterday afternoon at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of memorializing the Lords of the Treasury against the proposed alterations in the General Post-office, as involving the desecration of the Sabbath.

The meeting was very crowded, and the utmost order and decorum was observed throughout.

Lord ASHLEY took the chair, and addressed the meeting. He was not going to argue the question of convenience—he was ready to admit, for the sake of saving time, that there was an inconvenience; but he would ask, whether the inconvenience was of such magnitude as to require that exemption from it should be purchased at such a price? He would ask if they had already exhausted all means of getting rid of the difficulty, and if the present course was the only one by which this difficulty or inconvenience could be got rid of? He believed that there were other modes, but they were not palatable to the authorities [hear, hear]. He believed that by a very moderate increase of expense the whole of the difficulty would be obviated; but when he saw this question of convenience urged, and the question of expense urged with it, he felt convinced that there must be a secret desire to save the public purse and get out of the already overworked officials of the department seven days' labour at the remuneration of six. With the view of reconciling the public to this, they were told that the new arrangement would require no more than twenty-five additional clerks. That made no difference as to the application of the principle. They might be only street-sweepers; but had the public a right to purchase its convenience by victimizing twenty-five men who certainly had as much right to the enjoyment of the Sabbath as thirteen Cabinet Ministers, two Secretaries, and one Postmaster-General? [cheers.] They were informed that these twenty-five men would be volunteers—well, but it must be borne in mind that preferment and patronage were voluntary also [cheers], and who be to the men who from any motive whatsoever refused to include themselves in this list of volunteers? If the Government was really sincere in its avowed desire to relieve the country postmasters let them close the post-offices universally on Sundays [cheers]. He would not canvass the motives of those who proposed the measure, but he was sure of one thing—that if the noble lord at the head of the Government saw the inevitable tendency of the proposed measure he would never give his consent to it. He trusted that the meeting would stand firm in their resistance—they were on the verge of a crisis, and, if they did not act promptly, the Sabbath in London would be as little regarded as it was in the cities of the continent [cheers].

The Bishop of LONDON proposed the first resolution, which was simply an expression of regret that after the recent severe visitation and its merciful withdrawal, the first act of the Government should be an attempt to desecrate the Sabbath. When this new regulation was at first proposed, a deputation of the clerks of the Inland Post-office had waited upon him, and complained of the proposed innovation upon their time on the Sunday. After hearing their statement, he had addressed a remonstrance more of a private than an official character to Lord John

Russell. The reply to it was courteous and kind, as all communications from that noble lord were, but it was also very unsatisfactory, and showed that there was little chance of any private interference averting the threatened evil, but it expressed a desire that its details should be made as little objectionable as possible. It was a measure of which no modification would suffice; it was a question of principle, and, as such, they must deal with it. Let them, however, take another view of the question. It was a great personal hardship upon clerks who had entered the Post-office upon the distinct understanding that they were to have their Sunday to themselves, and they must now either work themselves or be placed in the invidious position of having others called in to do duties which they had refused. When he had heard of the course intended to be adopted by the Government, and had received his answer from the Premier, he no longer hesitated as to what should be done; he had accepted invitations to be present and to preside at these meetings, and he should, by every means in his power, support petitions and memorials against it. The observance of the Christian Sabbath, imperfect as it was in this country, had always distinguished it from continental nations, and any step from our high pre-eminence in that respect involved a downward tendency in morality and a decreased respect for the commandments of God. He trusted that the meeting would join heart and hand in opposing the measure, which might produce no good at all, and which was certain to create much injury [loud cheers].

The resolution was about to be put from the chair, when

Mr. D. WEBB proposed, as an amendment, the following:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the opposition to the passing of letters through the Post-office on Sundays, made by some interested London merchants, wishing to keep their present monopoly of earlier information than their brethren in the country, and of some religionists, who wish, tyrannically and unjustly, to compel all men to do as they do, is contrary to all sound principles of free-trade, political economy, and free religion, which imperatively require that every man equally, the employer and the employed, should be left free to act as he pleases, provided he does not coerce or injure another; and the question between the town and country should be left to the discretion and knowledge of the Postmaster-General, subject to the control of Parliament.

This amendment was briefly seconded, and then put with the resolution, for which there appeared an immense majority.

Other gentlemen then addressed the meeting in support of the second resolution, which was a declaration, that in the opinion of the meeting a general Sunday delivery of letters would result from the proposed alterations.

A form of memorial was then agreed to; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

#### WEST-END MEETING.

On Monday afternoon, a public meeting of the parishioners of St. James's was held in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of memorializing her Majesty's Ministers against the proposed increase of labour in the Post-office on Sundays.

The Lord Bishop of London took the chair at two o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. JACKSON moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting has observed with deep regret, that it was the intention of the Post-office authorities to make such alterations in their present arrangements for the receipt and despatch of letters, as will involve the attendance of a considerable number of clerks and messengers on Sunday. It is unable to perceive that the relief proposed to be given to the country postmasters is in any way necessarily connected with the alterations which the Government has sanctioned in London.

Mr. T. A. BECKETT seconded the resolution. He maintained, that it was not a desire to benefit the postmasters of the country which had caused the adoption of this step; it was a question of particular convenience—that a certain class might have on Monday morning letters which would not otherwise reach them. The Government had heard that the measure was opposed, and they had urged that employment was only given to a few extra hands. That was not the question which was raised; and, indeed, the Government seemed to have misapprehended the general feeling on this point. It was a question of principle, in which the whole nation was interested.

Mr. GARRETT wished, before the resolution was put, to say a few words. He had that day seen Mr. Hill, and had questioned him on the subject, stating that he would use his answers at the meeting that day. Mr. Hill had stated, that there were on Sundays posts called cross-road posts, which, not being able to go to London on Sundays, took circuitous routes before arriving at their destination, and by taking these routes kept a great many clerks employed at the different stations. The abolition of these posts would also do away with the second Sunday delivery in the country; and as to the employment of these clerks on Sundays, it was always necessary that some should be employed. He had at first entertained apprehensions that this innovation was a downward step; but, after Mr. Hill's statement, he was led to hope that it was going up a step. Mr. Hill had stated that he was anxious to avoid the desecration of the Sabbath; and that, in fact, he had relieved many from the pressure of the old system, by removing the necessity of the reception of post-office orders on Sundays. He felt that Mr. Hill was not so much to blame as was generally imagined; and he, for one, while he agreed in the principle which dictated the resolution, should oppose it.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Sir W. FARQUHAR moved the second resolution:— That this meeting is convinced, that such a measure, in

addition to an increased desecration of the Sunday, will ultimately lead to a general delivery of letters in London on that day.

The Rev. Mr. STROOKS seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried.

Mr. GERRIN moved the adoption of a form of the memorial to her Majesty's Ministers, which was subsequently adopted by the meeting.

#### MEETING OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

A special meeting of the supporters of this union was held at Exeter-hall, on Monday evening, to adopt a memorial against the proposed commencement of Sunday labour in the General Post-office—Mr. Alderman Challis in the chair. The proceedings commenced with a hymn, in which the whole of the company joined, and a prayer, which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Leash.

The CHAIRMAN, in stating the objects of the meeting, observed that the friends and supporters of the Sunday School Union felt it their duty to complain of the innovation which was about to be made, compelling a great number of men to neglect the obligations of the Sabbath, under pain of being dismissed from their situations. He would recommend that all persons should use their influence in the different spheres to which they belonged, to get up memorials and adopt petitions against this threatened innovation.

Several ministers and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in furtherance of the objects in view, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this meeting desires to express its deep and solemn conviction that the civil and religious privileges, and the social prosperity of this country have been upheld and its tranquillity preserved by the firm and steady attachment of its people to the fundamental principles and observances of Christianity, and especially of their reverence for the sanctity of the Lord's-day, and their cessation on that day from all secular employments, except works of necessity and mercy.

That it is therefore with great grief and deep anxiety that this meeting contemplates the immediate effects and the ultimate consequences of certain alterations proposed in the conducting of the business of the London Post-office, as being a violation of the divine law. Also, because many persons would by these alterations be deprived of their only day of religion or rest. Because many others employed in works of mercy would be withdrawn therefrom for purposes of secular employment and commercial convenience; and because this meeting fears such alterations would only be a first step to the opening of the Post-office for general purposes as on any other day.

That the example of the Sabbath observance set by the metropolis of this country has a most powerful moral and religious influence upon the country at large, and that this meeting believes the alterations proposed would much lessen this influence, and thereby inflict a deep injury on the cause of morality and religion, which have hitherto been much promoted in London by the cessation of business at the Post-office. This meeting, therefore, trusts that this public acknowledgment of the sanctity of the Lord's-day will continue to be paid.

That the preceding resolutions, with the memorial, be signed by the chairman, and transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

**MEETING OF SUB-SORTERS, &c.**—A meeting of Sub-sorters and Letter-carriers, on the subject of the Sunday work occasioned by the lately-issued orders, was held on Friday night, in Dr. Bennett's Chapel, Falcon-square. The public were admitted, and Mr. D. W. Wire presided; the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Howard Hinton, and Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., took part in the proceedings. Mr. Wire stated that a step had been gained—the new order was compulsory in its terms, but he had now heard it was to be a "voluntary service;" and order had come from the Post-office offering a bribe to those who choose to volunteer for the Sunday duty, 6s. for the morning, and 4s. for the evening, or 10s. a-day for those who choose to give up their spiritual privileges. The meeting adopted a memorial to the Treasury, praying that the order might be rescinded.

**LAMBETH.**—A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held on Monday, the Rev. C. B. Dalton in the chair. A memorial to Government against the introduction of Sunday labour in the Post-office was unanimously agreed to. Mr. C. Pearson, M.P., suggested that a deputation should present the memorial; and he took occasion to express his opinion against the measure.

Vestry meetings have been held in St. Andrew's, Holborn, Whitechapel, and other metropolitan parishes.

**AT EDINBURGH** also a public meeting was held on Friday, with a view to strengthen the hands of the friends of the Sabbath in London, who are at present using their efforts to prevent the opening of the London Post-office on the Lord's-day; Baillie Melville in the chair. Various resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried, expressive of the meeting's strong disapprobation of the proposed innovation, and contending that there was no necessity at all for post-office work being performed on Sunday. There is also to be a towns-meeting in Leeds.

**A PRESENT FOR THE QUEEN.**—Some unusually large specimens of gold have lately (July 31) been brought to San Francisco from the mines. One large lump, weighing 14½ pounds troy, was bought for 3,560 dollars on account of the house of Barron, Forbes, and Co., of Mexico, and is said to be intended as a present to her Majesty Queen Victoria. This is an irregular-shaped slab, one side of which is all pure gold, and the other side quartz, weighing about one-third of the whole, streaked with lines of fine gold: its length is 6½ inches, breadth 5½ inches. Another specimen was raffled, two days ago, for 1,500 dollars; it weighed 7 pounds 10 ounces troy of pure gold. Its intrinsic value is less than this; but all the large lumps sell high as curiosities. Both those lumps were dug in the "Stanislaus diggings," on the San Joaquin, the section in which the largest lumps are found.—*San Francisco Correspondent of the Times.*



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**THE TURKISH GUEST.**—The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The Governments of France and England are quite agreed in their approval of the conduct of their ambassadors at Constantinople. We are assured that they have sent to St. Petersburg a collective note, and that they have adjourned their answer to the questions of the ambassadors as to the case, which is by no means probable, of a violent rupture between Turkey and Russia, until after the answer of the Russian Government to the representations addressed to it in favour of the independence of the Ottoman Porte." On the same subject the *Presse* says:—"On Wednesday evening M. de Tocqueville received from Lord Normanby a communication of the intentions of the English Government with regard to the refusal of Turkey to give up the Hungarian refugees. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that the French Cabinet would follow the same line of policy as that adopted by England in the affair. One of the six questions submitted by the Divan to Sir Stratford Canning and to General Aupick, viz., what assistance the Porte would obtain from France and England in case of a rupture, was left unanswered, the two ambassadors not conceiving that they could reply without receiving fresh instructions from their respective Governments. Before sending those instructions the English Cabinet wished to act direct on that of St. Petersburg. A note, couched, it is said, in very energetic terms, was despatched by Lord Palmerston to M. de Nesselrode. A similar note is to be sent by M. de Tocqueville."

**M. BOIS LE COMTE**, late Minister of France at Turin, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of M. Poussin. M. Lucien Murat is appointed Minister at Turin. Relative to the former appointment the *Moniteur* says, that the Government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois le Comte was named.

**PROPOSED AMNITY.**—The majority of the Bureaux have decided that the motion of M. Napoleon Buonaparte, for an amnesty to the Bourbon family and the insurgents, should not be taken into consideration, because the junction of the Bourbons and the insurgents in any such measure would be a profound insult to the dignity of the nation.

**ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE PRESS LAW.**—M. Berieau, editor of the *Vraie République*, was sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris, on Thursday, to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 2,000*fr.*, for having published a seditious libel, entitled *La Liberté des Pauvres*, and tending to excite the various classes of citizens against each other.

**THE POPE ON THE STAGE.**—There have been such violent disturbances at the Porte St. Martin in consequence of the performance of a drama called "Rome" (in which the Pope is the hero, and Mazzini, Garibaldi, and others, principal characters), that after three representations it was prohibited. The matter has occupied the journals quite as much as the Turkish and Russian question. Ten thousand francs indemnity has been allotted to the director for his losses in stopping the performance, as the scenery and preparations for the piece were costly and on a very large scale. The only explanation given for permitting such a piece to be performed is, that M. Dufaure was desirous of giving a practical proof of the mischief resulting from a total absence of the *censure*; and wished to produce this very impressive argument some days before introducing a bill establishing it. M. Victor Hugo is the advocate of unlimited license to dramatic performances.

## ITALY.

**THE PROSCRIBED PATRIOTS AT ROME.**—A letter from Rome of the 27th ult., in the *Riforma* of Lucca, states that the French prefect of police and M. de Corcelles have privately informed the late deputies of the Roman Assembly that the warrants for their apprehension, issued by the Roman Government, had been suspended, but that they could not guarantee their liberty beyond the 30th. They, however, offered them a French passport and a French steamer to take them to France.

**POPULAR FEELING AT ROME.**—The theatre affords an amusing mode of expressing biting satire or conveying covert reproof. There frequent allusions to false protestations, diplomatic duplicity, and national ill faith, draw down rapturous encores and thundering applause from the Romans; whilst the French officers, numbers of whom are always present, show by their embarrassment that truth dexterously applied, must ever "make the galled jade wince." A favourite comic actor, named Belotti, was recently hauled up for saying in his part, at the Valle Theatre, "Such perfidy could only be tolerated at Paris." The facetious *improvisatore* was warned that a reception of such sentences would relieve him from all imaginary parts for the future, and send him to perform a real and somewhat monotonous one in a place of strict confinement. I have, however, heard him again giving way to some very audacious, and therefore very warmly applauded sentiments on the stage, since his ominous colloquy with the prefect of police. Amongst the lower classes the *suaviter in modo* is less observed in the manifestation of national antipathy, and a lamentable collision took place four or five evenings ago between some French cavalry soldiers and Roman artillerymen in an alley near the Chiesa Nuova. Some modern Helen appears to have occasioned the fray, in which two Frenchmen lost their lives, and which will ultimately cost still more blood, as some of the artillerymen have been con-

demned to death by a court-martial for taking a prominent part in the combat.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

**DR. ACHILLI.**—Mr. Freeborn, the British consul, waited on the French prefect of police, Le Roux, on the 25th ult., in order once more to interpose his good offices in behalf of the prisoner; he, however, learned that a new ground of accusation had been alleged against him, by which he had become subject to the vicar-general's tribunal, as well as to that of the Inquisition. A romantic story of fourteen or fifteen years ago is now revived, and required to be fully cleared up before the prisoner be liberated. It appears that Achilli was in his youth attached to a young lady of Viterbo, with whom, from family motives, an union was declared impossible; resolving not to endanger their mutual fidelity, the lovers forswore the world; the lady retiring to a convent, and her admirer assuming the priest's garb. Here the affair did not end, as the newly-made priest was not slow in presenting himself at the convent, and in obtaining admission, either as confessor or otherwise, within its secluded walls. The intimacy resulting from such habitual intercourse was considered by the ecclesiastical authorities to be a scandalous precedent, and Achilli was accordingly ordered to discontinue his visits, and leave that part of the country. He was forced to obey, but before doing so he obtained a final interview, very shortly after which the lady died; and he went to Malta, America, and other parts of the world, to dissipate his chagrin. The sudden death of the nun and the sudden departure of the priest are now seriously brought forward for the first time against Dr. Achilli, after so long a period, and the prefect of police declares that if acquitted by the Inquisition (which might perhaps be effected), he will still have to encounter the more formidable attack of the Vicar-general. All that the consul has been able to obtain is permission to visit the prisoner in his cell at the Castle of St. Angelo.—*Ibid.*

**NEAPOLITAN REFUGEES.**—By letters of the 28th from Venice we learn that six barks full of Neapolitans who had left that city, having entered the port of Ancona, were obliged to proceed to Pescara, as they were not permitted to remain. Having met with the same fate at Pescara, and being in want of provisions, they returned to Venice. The Civil and Military Governor did not permit the wanderers to land, but after supplying them with what was necessary procured them the necessary passports from the Neapolitan Consul, and once more dismissed them from the port.

**SICILY.**—The affairs of this island have been nearly arranged. It is to have a distinct administration from that of Naples—a Consulta, or Chamber, chosen by the municipalities; and the Prince de Casano, who supported the English party against the King in the sulphur question, is named Viceroy. The note of Lord Palmerston and the answer (referred to elsewhere), have been communicated by the King of Naples to the great Powers.

**GARIBALDI.**—Turin advices state that Garibaldi had not been allowed to land at Tunis, and had therefore been landed in the Sardinian island of Madeleine. "The Sardinian Government gave him 2,000 francs for the support of his family, and allows him besides 300 francs a month; pledging itself to take care of his children for the future." The authorities at Tunis, acting on the hint of the French Envoy, refuses to let him land. The Bey, however, offered Garibaldi a steamer to take him to Malta, if he liked. Garibaldi, after some reflection, declined the offer.

## MALTA.

**IMPROVED TREATMENT OF THE REFUGEES.**—A letter from Malta announces the more humane treatment of the refugees, under the rule of Colonel Rice Jones, of the Royal Engineers, the acting Governor during Mr. More O'Ferrall's absence:—"Immediately Colonel Jones was sworn into office, he ordered a supply of medicines to the sick on board the Gennaro, and that they should land all the refugees in the Lazaretto, and supply the sick with beds from the civil hospital. On the 21st, he went to the Lazaretto in person, to see how the refugees were situated. He found that a great number were sleeping on straw, and without any covering; that many were suffering from disease contracted whilst cooped up in the "Gennaro;" and that others again had no clothes but what they had on them, and those mostly in rags. The Colonel distributed amongst them the contents of his purse, and gave orders for them all to be immediately supplied with beds and everything that was requisite for their cleanliness and comfort from the civil hospital stores. This has been done; and the poor creatures are now, comparatively, in a state of Elysium to what they were under the humane rules of a Catholic and Jesuit Governor. The generality of the people of Malta are quite delighted with this act of Colonel Jones; so that the *cafés* and even the streets resound with panegyrics on his conduct."

## THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

**LORD HIGH-COMMISSIONER WARD TAKING VENGEANCE.**—A letter in the *Constitutionnel* has recent news from Cephalonia:—"The Lord High-Commissioner has ordered the transportation of three Cephalonian journalists in the small islands of Cerigotto and Fano. Five prisoners, among whom is the priest Zepandi, have been hung; the two principal leaders have not yet been arrested, although a reward has been offered for their apprehension. The punishment of flogging has been applied to a great number of the insurgents. This ignominious punishment has caused great exasperation; those who have been subjected to it consider themselves as dishonoured, and several of them

loudly demanded to be put to death. It is said that the inhabitants of a village, on seeing their priest flogged, gave vent to the loudest expressions of grief and rage. In general, the means of repression which have been made use of are considered barbarous and excessive, particularly that of levelling the house of the priest Nodaro."

## TURKEY.

## THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

The *Daily News* publishes the following interesting communication from its correspondent at Widdin, dated Sept. 25th:—

"The leaders of the Hungarian insurrection are still here—Kossuth, Bathyan, Messaros, Dembinski, Bem, Guyon, Zamoyiski, and Perczel, with about 4,500 officers and soldiers, inclusive of the Polish and Italian legions, are nominally in the fortress, the city, and the adjacent camp, as the Sultan's guests, but in reality prisoners, whose fate is being constantly canvassed in the Diet, and threatened by the diplomatic notes which come to disturb the equanimity of the Divan in disquieting succession. The refugees, though required to surrender up their arms, were received with those promises of magnificent hospitality in which, since the days of Charles XII., it has been the pride of the Sultans to indulge, but of which the munificent intention is too frequently frustrated by the corruption of the servants of the Porte.

"Kossuth would not set foot on Turkish ground till he had received the official assurance on his own behalf, and that of his fellow-refugees, that they were welcome guests, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world they might desire. This assurance was freely given, and the refugees were graciously received by Mehemet Pacha, of Widdin, who observed to them "that they were now the Padiacha's visitors, and must take no farther need of sublimity things, but feast, dance, and make merry"—a peculiarly apt recommendation to people in their situation. In a very short period the refugees were, however, brought to the unpleasant conviction, that they were nothing more than ceremoniously guarded prisoners. The chiefs were lodged within the citadel, of which the gates are shut at sunset; the officers within the enclosure of the town wall, through which the guard prevents all egress, except towards the camp, where the soldiers are provided for in tents, parked in, and guarded from the open country by a line of Turkish posts. All applications to leave the town were turned a deaf ear to by the Pacha, whose prisoners soon found cause for deep anxiety in the intelligence which reached them from Constantinople, as to the pertinacity of the demands made by the Russian and Austrian Cabinets for their extradition.

At length came the startling intelligence from Stamboul, that a Russian general had arrived with an autograph letter from the Czar, demanding, in the most peremptory terms, the delivery of the refugee Poles, and advising that of the Hungarians to the cabinet of Austria. Notes were simultaneously presented by the Russian and Austrian representatives, making the escape of a single refugee a *casus belli*, and hinting, most insultingly, at the presence of a hundred thousand men (?) on the Turkish frontier. A Cabinet Council had been held on these communications, and there ensued a turbulent debate, in the course of which the effects of the cabal against Rechid Pacha and of the lavish expenditure of Russian bribes was painfully apparent. The majority of the council was in favour of the extradition, the majority of the Ministry against it. Under these circumstances the Ministry put to the opposition the hypothesis of the refugees embracing Islamism, when, of course, all were forced, however unwillingly, to admit that no true Mahomedans could give them up.

The Ministry hereupon despatched a reverend Mollah to examine the refugees separately, and expose to them the state of the case, whilst timorous friends in Constantinople recommended the adoption of the suggestion as the only means of salvation. No words can express the consternation of the little community at this intelligence. After the first surprise was over, many of the Hungarians exclaimed, "Better the Russians than the Austrians—better Mahomedanism than the Russians;" and there appeared some prospect of the whole camp embracing Islamism. A council of the chiefs was immediately held at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians, and that he eagerly accepted of the suggestion. I had almost forgotten to remark that the Mollah promised at the same time the maintenance of their rank, and the liberal allowance customary in the Turkish armies. Generals Kmetlett and Steen came to the same resolution, and several personages were for temporizing. When Kossuth's turn came to speak, he briefly reminded his companions, in his impressive language, that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views, but that, for his part, welcome, if needs be, the axe or gibbet, but curses on the tongue that dares to make him so infamous a proposition. Our gallant countryman, Guyon, followed, declaring that no human power should induce him to swallow even a bunch of grapes upon compulsion. General Dembinski, and Count Zamoyiski, were equally determined. The example of their chiefs was so effective, that of about 200 soldiers and 40 officers, who had expressed their willingness to abjure Christianity, the soldiers, to a man, changed their intention, and there remain only three generals, and some twenty officers, firm in their resolve. Bem took immediately a public step, and it is said assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with



the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius.

All hopes are now turned towards Sir Stratford Canning, and towards England, under whose protection Kossuth has written formally to place his compatriots. "From my youth upwards I have read and admired the English history, and endeavoured to exist in copying them in their conduct and institutions—surely Great Britain will not abandon us now"—said an old emigrant, who addressed me in the street. The Turks, I am sorry to say, have got hold of the story of the conduct of O'Ferrall to the Italian refugees at Malta, cite it as a kind of precedent, and conclude from it that even England is becoming cowed by the despotic courts.

#### THE RUPTURE WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The intelligence from Constantinople is to the 19th. Since the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the allied Powers and Sublime Porte, the consular business of Russia and Austria has been transacted by the Prussian Legation. A large fleet of steamers has been collected in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbour of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance to the Black Sea and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora, there are 12 ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions. In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled round the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing are going on from daylight till dusk, and the Seraskier, and the pachas under his command, are constantly moving about to inspect the troops.

A very bad feeling is manifesting itself amongst that degenerate race, the Greek population of Turkey. The prospect of a Russian invasion is hailed by the Greeks with delight, and it is disgusting to find that the kindness with which they have recently been treated by the Sultan has failed to eradicate their hereditary hatred of the Turks. A trifling incident under such circumstances speaks volumes. When the steamer which was to take back Prince Radzivil approached Therapia, with a Russian frigate in tow, the whole of the Greek population of the village crowded to the water side; and if there could be any doubt respecting the sentiments with which they are animated, it was soon dispelled by the enunciation of a triumphant exclamation, heard on all sides, "We shall soon hear mass in the Mosque of Saint Sophia!" Russian agents are busily engaged in fomenting this vile spirit. A serious quarrel recently broke out between some Bulgarians and Greeks of the Archipelago, and the disputants resolved to decide the question by a pitched battle near Pera. The Greeks wished to make a national affair of the quarrel, and actually threatened to take the life of their own Consul on his refusal to sanction their bloody scheme. The "battle," thanks to the interference of the Turkish authorities, ended in smoke, but such demonstrations are rather serious in these times of excitement.

The *Journal des Débats* writes:—"From letters received from Constantinople, and from information derived from a good source, we are led to believe that the affair of the Hungarian refugees in Turkey will be terminated much more promptly than was imagined. We have reason to believe, that after the departure of Prince Radzivil, M. Tioff made overtures to the Divan which were equivalent to a complete withdrawal of the pretensions of Russia. If this be the effect of an honourable repentance, we cannot but congratulate him on it. It is, however, possible that this sudden veering about may be intended to veil some deep combination which escapes our knowledge. Russian diplomacy is so skilful, and the government of the Emperor Nicholas follows such strange paths! It is in fact said, that when the idea of making the exorbitant demand for extradition was started, the ministers and advisers of the Czar endeavoured to turn him from the project, by representing to him the disastrous effect which it could not fail to have among the free people of the west, and that the reply which they obtained from their master was nearly as follows: 'Let me alone; I have my designs; I know the advantage I may one day derive from putting forward these pretensions, although I know very well, that if I were the Grand Turk I certainly would not submit to them.'"

#### RUSSIA.

**LAMORICIERE AND THE CZAR.**—Notwithstanding the contradiction given by the *Moniteur* to the assertion, that General de Lamoricière had quitted St. Petersburg, and was now on his way to France, it is quite understood that, if the General has not already quitted, he will do so forthwith. His mission has proved a total failure. As ambassador of the French Republic the Emperor would hold no communication with General de Lamoricière; and the great object of the mission was the hope that the Emperor would so receive him. General de Lamoricière returns to France without having had an opportunity of speaking one word to the Emperor on political matters. Considering that the President of the Republic went so far, in his endeavours to procure a favourable reception for General de Lamoricière, as to banish the unfortunate Polish refugees resident in France, this result is a poor one; but the President has profited by the lesson, for he has already expressed his indignation at the attempt made by Russia to force Turkey to give up the Hungarian refugees, and his determination to go heart and hand with England in resisting so preposterous a demand.

**POPULATION OF RUSSIA.**—The St. Petersburg Almanac for the present year, published by the Russian Academy of Sciences, contains an interesting summary of the statistics of the population of Russia. By the census of 1846 the population of the provinces and governments of European Russia

amounted to 54,000,000 souls; four governments have a population of 2,000 per square mile (German), seven between 1,500 and 2,000, sixteen between 1,000 and 1,500, eleven between 500 and 1,000, eight between 100 and 500, and three have less even than 100 souls per square mile.

#### INDIA.

By the overland mail, papers and correspondence have been received from Calcutta to the 20th August, and Bombay to the 1st September.

The Punjab continues to be perfectly tranquil; and there appears to be little immediate prospect of difficulty in Cashmere. Lord Dalhousie, indeed, is said to have "graciously permitted Gholab Singh to augment his army, and Sir Henry Lawrence to visit the capital of the province." "The benefit of his health" is the ostensible plea of Sir Henry's visit; but, of course, the local papers insist that he has "political objects." There is a report that the Court of Directors have disapproved of the raising of Sikh regiments by the Governor-General, and that the step is to be retraced and the regiments disbanded.

Much excitement has been caused at Calcutta by the revelations before a Committee of inquiry into the organization and working of the local police, and very startling evidences of corruption have been obtained. They are thus summed up by a local writer:—

Two out of the three magistrates were largely indebted to an influential native, named Baboo Mutty Lall Seal; who was universally supposed to hold the "worshipful bench," as well as the police corps, under his finger and thumb. Bribes were accepted by the underlings, right and left, for hushing up forgeries, sales of girls for purposes of prostitution, and other little infractions of the moral code. One of the native police *employés* was the head of a flourishing gambling establishment. The money and other property received from thieves, or which otherwise came into the legal possession of the police, were deposited in a chest, of which no one had regular charge or knew who kept the key. No account was furnished of these assets, and it was quite a common thing for the police inspectors to borrow watches, chains, &c., from it, for their own personal use and adornment. One European and his wife are said to have employed themselves regularly at night in melting down silver articles, and disposing of them to a native recipient of stolen valuables. In fact, there never perhaps was a public establishment so deeply or extensively tainted with corruption.

The sentence of the Dewan Moolraj has been commuted to transportation for life, to Singapore. The local journals comment on the sentence, as severer to a Hindoo than death; and state that the Dewan himself has sorrowfully declared that he would have preferred being hanged.

#### HAYTI.

Singular news is communicated by the *Feuille du Commerce*, of Port-au-Prince: the title and dignity of "Emperor" has been conferred by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives on President Soulouque. The proceeding originated in an address to the Legislature "covered with signatures," which "demanded, in the name of the people, the title and dignity of Emperor for the President of Hayti." This took place on the 24th of August: military petitions, signed by the general officers, colonels, and subordinate officers, who were in the capital, seconded the address on the 25th. "On the same day [the 25th], the Chamber, after having examined the petition, brought in a bill conferring the title and dignity of Emperor on the President of Hayti. The day after (the 26th), in the morning, the Senate adopted it. Immediately thereafter, that body went to the Palace, where the representatives and civil and military functionaries were already assembled. The Emperor and Empress did not delay in making their appearance. The President of the Senate then placed the imperial crown on the head of the chief of the State, and placed a cross of gold at his button-hole. Next he placed around the neck of the Empress a chain of great value; after which the shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!' re-echoed in the hall. M. Larochel delivered an address to the Emperor, to which he briefly replied. The public functionaries then accompanied their Majesties to the parish church, where a *Te Deum* was immediately chanted. For several evenings subsequently the city was illuminated." The new Emperor's first proclamation to his subjects must be kept as a curiosity.

Liberty. Equality.  
Empire of Hayti.

*Proclamation to the People and the Army, by Faustin Soulouque, Emperor of Hayti.*

Haytians! The faithful organs of the nation, the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, by a spontaneous vote have conferred on me the title of Emperor. The slave of the country which has confided to me its destinies, for whose glory and happiness there is no sacrifice I am not ready to consummate, it is my duty to accept without hesitation, but with the deepest sentiment of devotion, the new burden imposed upon me.

Full of confidence in the Supreme Will, which on two solemn occasions has evinced for me its benign solicitude, I preserve the happiness of being able worthily to respond to your expectation, by maintaining those institutions which guarantee the rights of citizens, by causing order and happiness in the empire, by assuring the triumph of the principles of liberty and equality, and by maintaining at the price of all possible sacrifices the independence of the country and integrity and indivisibility of its territory.

Haytians! The legislative body will at once be called on to engage in the revision of the constitutional compact, in order to put it in harmony with the new order of things. I will observe its prescriptions, and cause them to be observed; I swear it before God and man.

Haytians! Let the new era which opens upon us be marked by the most complete fusion of hearts; let it cause all passions to be silent, if any still exist among

us; and let us all join the hands of reconciliations on the altar of the country.

Vivent Liberty and Equality! Vivent Union and Concord! Vive Independence! Vive the Empire of Hayti, one and indivisible!

Given at the Imperial Palace, Port-au-Prince, 26th August, 1849, in the forty-sixth year of independence, and the first of our reign.

By the Emperor, &c.

SOULOUQUE.

#### AMERICA.

**THE DISPUTE WITH FRANCE.**—According to a Washington letter of the 23rd, the squabble between the United States Government and M. Poussin had nearly subsided. It is asserted that M. Poussin regrets extremely the occurrence which has resulted so entirely to his disadvantage, and that he has authorized a friend, a gentleman from New York, to make all necessary and suitable apologies to the President and to Mr. Clayton. The correspondence relative to this affair is published in the newspapers.

**JEALOUSY OF ENGLAND.**—The *New York Tribune* alludes to the state of affairs in the Mosquito territory, and says, "We heard yesterday from Washington that a pretty sharp correspondence had taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Crampton, the representative of Great Britain, relative to certain assumptions of England upon the Mosquito territory." The press of the United States has for some time past viewed with jealousy the growing protectorate exercised by the British Government over the savages of that territory and the plans based thereon; and it is not at all improbable that the Government have at last taken up the subject.

**POLITICAL AFFAIRS.**—At the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts held at Springfield on the 19th of September, resolutions were adopted in opposition to the extension of slavery, but not making it a test question in the party. The Whig convention for New York was to begin at Syracuse on the 26th of September, therefore we have no advices; but it was expected more good feeling would be displayed than was exhibited by the Democrats at Rome.

**SERIOUS RIOTS IN CANADA.**—Intelligence had been received from Montreal, dated Sept. 19th, of a bloody rencontre between the Tory and Reform party in Bytown. The Reformers called a public meeting on the 15th, for the purpose of sending a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin. The Tories attended in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the president to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed, and in the course of the fight seven or eight persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they are not expected to survive. The Tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the Ministry, which gave a renewed impetus to the disturbance. The military were called out, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in restoring order. The latest dates from Montreal are to the 22nd of September. The telegraphic accounts announce that the disturbances at Bytown still continue, and that there had been large arrivals of men from the country, who were fully armed and equipped to aid in any outbreak. The troops, however, acted properly, and prevented any serious damage being done. The papers announced that Lord Elgin has in his possession documents tending to implicate several leading politicians in a charge of treason in regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States.—A destructive fire occurred in Quebec on the 22nd of September, consuming before it was subdued twenty-five buildings. The loss is estimated at £25,000, which was mostly covered by insurance—£12,000 to £15,000 of which is in the Quebec-office, and £1,500 in the Phoenix-office. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**RETURN OF EIGHT JEWISH MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAMAICA.**—We perceive, by the letters and papers received from Jamaica, of the 17th inst., that eight Jews were elected representatives in the House of Assembly, which contains altogether but forty-seven members. The gentlemen thus honoured are, Mr. Magnus, for the parish of Trelawny (which ranks second in the island); Mr. George Phillips, for St. James; Messrs. Lindo and Hart, for St. Mary's; Mr. Edward Lucas, for Port Royal; Mr. Lyon, for St. Dorothy; Mr. Salom, for St. Thomas-in-the Vale; and Mr. Philip Laurence was again returned for Kingston. Whilst at home the lords dread the unchristianizing of a Parliament having 650 odd members by one Jew, a parliament in the English colonies admits eight Jewish members in a house of forty-seven members, and does not fear being Judaized by them. What an anomaly! —*Jewish Chronicle*.

**THE TRINIDAD-TAX ORDINANCE.**—It is with great pleasure we (*Anti-slavery Reporter*) announce the fact that Lord Grey has decided against the proslavery ordinance lately passed by the Legislative Assembly in Trinidad, "for the purpose of promoting the industry of immigrants" brought into that colony "at the public expense;" for, notwithstanding he came "to the consideration of the ordinance with an earnest desire to feel himself justified in advising its confirmation," he was compelled, on examination, to say, "The objection which I take to the ordinance before me is, that the labour which it is proposed to obtain under its provisions would not be free labour, and the condition of the immigrants would be neither more nor less than slavery, in a mitigated form, and for a limited period."

**COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH NORTHERN AFRICA.**—Among the letters received by the Anti-slavery Committee, London, during the past month,



is a very important one from Tripoli. We learn by it that a trading company is to be formed for the purpose of commercial intercourse with Bornou, Morzouk, and Kanou, which promises, from the known character and position of the parties who have interested themselves in it, to have a most beneficial influence in checking the North African slave-trade. In our next number we (*Anti-slavery Reporter*) hope to be able to give additional particulars. Our space this month enables us to give one incident only of the horrors which mark this branch of the slave-trade. Our correspondent says:—"The government post from Morzouk arrived here yesterday, with very sad tidings. A large caravan, with three thousand slaves and a numerous escort, coming from Bornou to Morzouk, found at one of the stations the wells filled with sand; when, being much pressed for want of water, the caravan was compelled to retrace its way to the last station, a journey of three days. Their sufferings were so great that 1,600 poor slaves perished, besides a number of animals. The loss of merchandise, too, is said to have been considerable."

**HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE POOR OF LAMBETH.**—A very numerous and respectable meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of providing the poor of Lambeth with comfortable dwellings, and making such sanitary regulations as may prevent the further progress of the cholera. B. Hawes, Esq., M.P., was in the chair, and in an admirable speech enforced the necessity of earnest and practical efforts to improve the condition of certain districts in the Borough. He particularly, and with many illustrations drawn from the recent and terrible sickness which had prevailed, brought under the consideration of the meeting four distinct subjects—the removal of nuisances, the supply of water, the erection of baths and washhouses, and last, but not least, the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes of the Borough. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Newman, Rev. W. Leask, Rev. Dr. Barber, Mr. W. Bland, Sir C. Aldis, &c.; and resolutions passed recognising the hand of Providence in the late visitation, the strong necessity which existed for cheap and wholesome dwellings for the poor, similar to the model lodging-houses in George-street, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras-road; and that the members for the borough, Mr. D'Eyncourt and Mr. Pearson, should be requested to take charge of the Bill to be brought into Parliament to sanction the erection of such improved dwellings; also, that the vestry of Lambeth should be requested to erect public baths and washhouses, and to take other means for the better sewerage and cleansing of the district; and that contributions should be received in aid of these beneficial objects.

**INTELLIGENCE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.**—The following important information was published in the daily papers of Friday:—Hull, 4th October, 1849. Last night, the "Truelove," Capt. Parker, arrived here from Davis's Straits, bringing important news relative to Sir John Franklin's expedition; a summary of which has already been telegraphed to the Admiralty by Mr. Ward, the owner. The following is an outline of the news brought by the "Truelove." In July last, in Pond's Bay, the natives were on board the "Chieftain," Capt. Kerr, and of their own accord drew a rough sketch of four ships which they stated were frozen up in Prince Regent's Inlet; two on the east side, which had been there four years, and two on the west side, which had been there one year. These natives stated that they had been on board the whole of these ships in March last, and that they were all well and safe. On the 22nd of July, Capt. Parker, of the "Truelove," left the fishing-ground, determined to endeavour to reach Sir John Franklin and his crews. The whaler "Advice" accompanied the "Truelove" in this attempt. They proceeded into Lancaster Sound, as far as Croker's Bay; but an entirely solid body of ice stretched across from Croker's Bay to Admiralty Inlet, and compelled them to retrace their steps. A letter to the Admiralty from Mr. Ward, the owner of the "Truelove," since published, gives the same information in a more expanded form; and adds the additional point of interest, that the natives volunteered their information "without questioning."

**USE OF CHLOROFORM BY THIEVES.**—On Monday, the 24th ult., an elderly gentleman, passing through Chester-square at eight o'clock p.m., was suddenly seized by the shoulders from behind by one man, while a second placed his hand firmly before his mouth; he almost instantly became insensible, and, on recovering from what he describes as an agreeable dream, found himself lying in the road, with a recollection of the attack, and of three men having been engaged in it. His purse, keys, and spectacles and gold eye-glass were gone (the latter was brought to him by a policeman the next morning, having been picked up on the pavement close to the spot); but the thieves had only ransacked one pocket, and had left some money in the other, having doubtless been disturbed. The gentleman called the police, but none were near; he, however, soon met with assistance at the police station in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, the only personal injury he sustained was from a ruffianly grasp on his throat, from which he suffered severely for several days, and on the night ensuing the attack was nearly suffocated, owing to inflammation and swelling of the windpipe. The public, and the police especially, should be upon their guard against this alarming mode of attack, which, from the symptoms, must necessarily have been assisted by the use of chloroform, and which, under some circumstances, might have proved fatal.

## FINANCIAL MATTERS.

## TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE FOR THE MONTH ENDING SEPT. 5, 1849.

## EXPORTS.

They again exhibit a most remarkable increase in the export trade of Great Britain. The declared value of our export stands as follows:—

For eight months ending Sept. 5, 1849	£39,203,322
For " " " " 1848	31,633,214
Increase	£7,570,108

Upon the month the increase is proportionately still greater:—

For the month ending Sept. 5, 1849	£6,323,457
For " " " " 1848	4,507,462
Increase	£1,815,995

It thus appears that during the past month the export trade of England has increased nearly two millions in comparison with the trading during the same period of last year; and that on the year generally there has been an increase of upwards of seven millions and a half!

It will be seen from the following tabular statement that the increase is not partial or confined to any particular trade, but is shared by every branch of manufacturing industry throughout the empire. The only articles in which there is a trifling deficiency are bricks and salt, and the deficiency in those cases probably arises from accidental causes.

## DECLARED VALUE.

	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alkali.....	16,671	35,365	18,694	
Beer and ale.....	18,524	25,170	6,646	
Butter.....	19,621	10,980		8,641
Candles.....	4,068	5,830	1,762	
Cheese.....	1,242	2,443	1,201	
Coals and culm.....	96,458	132,916	36,458	
Cordage and cables.....	10,521	15,306	4,785	
Cotton manufactures.....	1,400,166	1,850,045	449,879	
Cotton yarn.....	646,117	1,016,803	370,686	
Earthenware.....	64,680	75,489	10,809	
Fish.....	49,967	95,323	45,356	
Glass manufactures.....	18,248	21,247	2,999	
Haberdashery.....	84,058	120,566	36,508	
Hardware and cutlery.....	159,795	224,405	64,610	
Leather.....	36,023	50,780	14,757	
Linen manufactures.....	194,717	308,519	113,802	
Linen yarn.....	27,051	74,046	47,995	
Machinery.....	99,321	106,329	7,008	
Metals.....	674,859	828,354	153,495	
Oils.....	11,424	26,396	14,972	
Painters' Colours.....	18,827	19,864	1,037	
Salt.....	28,784	26,416		2,368
Silk manufactures.....	50,036	96,450	46,414	
Silk Thrown.....	936	5,735	4,799	
Silk Twist.....	1,371	8,542	7,171	
Soap.....	15,279	15,618	339	
Statuary.....	20,252	33,821	13,569	
Sugar, refined.....	42,541	45,491	2,950	
Wool.....	19,141	68,775	49,634	
Woolen Manufactures.....	770,188	611,486	158,702	
Woolen Yarn.....	65,298	164,445	99,147	
Total.....	4,507,462	6,323,457	1,815,995	
Deduct decrease.....			11,009	
Increase on the month.....			1,815,995	

## IMPORTS.

The following are the importations of corn during the past month and for the eight months of this year, together with corresponding tables for 1848:—

ARTICLES.	Month ended 5th Sept.		Eight Months ended 5th Sept.	
	1848.	1849.	1848.	1849.
Wheat.....Qrs.	181,077	279,151	967,985	2,795,973
Barley.....	104,184	137,036	464,090	856,857
Oats.....	165,226	161,522	543,565	782,964
Rye.....	613	44,133	4,862	206,330
Peas.....	10,853	21,448	55,629	114,586
Beans.....	32,384	21,870	340,543	369,663
Indian corn, or maize.....	105,002	263,297	873,946	1,732,744
Wheatmeal or flour Cwt.	88,098	320,973	474,020	2,449,976
Oatmeal.....	261	5,064	2,009	30,135
Rye meal.....	869	2	11,896	16,246
Indian corn meal.....	5,431	6,366	167,150	95,148

## THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

(From the Observer.)

The returns of the quarter's revenue will be made up to Wednesday evening next, the 10th inst. So far as can be judged, however, from the receipts of the quarter as they are now known, we believe that the result for the quarter and the year will be most satisfactory, as regards a comparison both with the quarter and with the year ending the 10th of October, 1848. We may commence by stating that there will be a small increase on the gross revenue for the quarter over the corresponding quarter of last year; and that on a comparison of the two years ending on the 10th of October, 1848 and 1849 respectively, a similarly satisfactory result may be expected.

The Customs will show an actual decrease, as compared with the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1848, of not less than from £300,000 to £400,000. This decrease, large as it looks on a single quarter, is more than accounted for by considering what a large quantity of foreign corn has been imported in the corresponding quarter of last year, just at the time when our own harvest was not yet available, and when the distress and deficiency in Ireland were at their height. The loss, too, of so large a portion of the sugar and timber duties has had its due influence—an influence which, if we reason from all previous experience, will be less and less felt every day. This falling-off in the Customs, we are happy to say, is the only apparently unfavourable item in

the account, and is more than made up by the actual prosperity of the others.

The Excise will show a gratifying increase, almost sufficient in itself to cover the temporary falling off in the Customs. This is the more satisfactory, when it is stated that it arises from a comparison with a most excellent quarter last year. When it is considered that the condition of Excise revenue is so strong a criterion of the comfort of the working classes, this increased and increasing improvement is beyond all price.

The Stamps, which had so greatly fallen off during the check to commerce and trade last year, exhibit a most remarkable activity, and will yield an increase of not less than £100,000, over the October quarter of 1848.

The Taxes will also show a small increase.

The Post-Office, too, will add its most instructive evidence to the increased activity of trade, by showing an improved net revenue of £100,000, in spite of the heavy expenses incurred in order to give enlarged accommodation to the public in town and country.

The increase in the Property-tax will also appear with its most decisive evidence in favour of the improvement of the general prosperity over the depression of the corresponding period of the last year.

**CURIOUS DISCOVERY.**—In removing one of the old almshouses of the Livery Dole, at Heavitree, near Exeter, a curious discovery has been made, illustrative of the practice of fire and faggot in the early days of Henry VIII. It is the remnant of the stake to which Bennet the schoolmaster was tied in 1531, and of which burning for heresy an account is given by Hoker, first chamberlain of Exeter; his only crime was for denying the divinity of the Virgin Mary and denouncing transubstantiation. "Bennet (or Benet), the Torrington schoolmaster, was tied up in a neat skin (cow skin), and burnt with all the furze and faggots the parish of Heavitree could then supply. One of the Carews burnt his beard with a blazing brand." The stake found is of elm, slightly charred; and there has also been found the iron ring which went round the apex of the stake, into which a stout staple, clamp, or bolt, somewhat in the guise of a ship's anchor, with transverse prongs or flukes, was inserted, having a ring or circular hole at the top, through which the chain went which confined the sufferer to the fatal tree. These relics are to be deposited at the institution.—*Western Luminary.*

**SCALDED TO DEATH.**—A terrible accident occurred in the neighbouring village of Barrow on Tuesday night last. A man named Joseph Ingram, a butcher, was employed by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Barnaby, the landlady of the Six Bells, to brew for her, and while he was in the act of emptying the contents of the copper into the cooler, he overbalanced himself and fell into the boiling liquor up to his waist. Mrs. Barnaby, who was in the brew-house at the time, caught hold of him, and having screamed for assistance, which was promptly rendered by her daughter, the unfortunate man was dragged out. He immediately said he had only a few hours to live, and commenced uttering some pious ejaculations. Strange to say, he was enabled with assistance to walk home, a distance of about two hundred yards. Mr. Jackson, surgeon, was sent for, but the case was altogether hopeless; the poor man survived only till one o'clock in the morning, the accident having occurred at eight on the preceding evening. He was sensible to the last. On the following day an inquest was held. Verdict—"Accidental death." Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and has left a widow and five young children.

**FALLIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.**—At the last Nottingham Assizes, three men—Marshall, Bailey, and Maddock—were tried for a burglary at Daybrook toll-bar house; each attempted to prove an alibi, but failed to satisfy the jury; they were convicted, and sentenced to be transported. A few days after, at the Derby Assizes, one Pinder, a Nottingham man, was convicted of a burglary at Brackenfield, and he was sentenced to be transported for twenty years. While in prison waiting his deportation, Pinder made a statement which if true quite exculpates the three men convicted at Nottingham: the prisoner stated that he, a man named Hall, now under sentence of transportation, and two Sneinton men, well known to the police, were the robbers of the toll-house. Pinder described the circumstances of the burglary as they occurred: he said that when Mrs. Hallam, the wife of the toll-man, said on the night of the robbery that she knew two of the men, the robbers laughed, because they were sure she was mistaken. Pinder's statement has been sent to the Home Secretary, and to the judge, Baron Parke.

**WESLEYAN EDUCATION.**—On Thursday last week, at Westminster, Mr. Farmer laid the foundation-stone of the New Normal Training and Practising Schools. This institution is intended to provide accommodation for boarding, lodging, and training, as teachers of day-schools, one hundred students, at one time, and the total outlay will be at least £30,000.

**THE HOP-DUTY.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed a letter to T. L. Hodges, Esq., M.P., in answer to the deputation from the hop-growers, which waited on him at Downing-street, on Friday last, to obtain a further postponement of the hop-duty of 1848, due in May. It states that, after considering all the circumstances, "her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves justified in acceding to any further postponement, and the necessary orders will be given for its collection at the appointed time."



## THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.

The annual meeting of the members of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society took place on Friday. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., occupied the chair, and in the course of his speech congratulated the society on their flourishing position. He expressed a hope that the number of their members would yet be quadrupled, so that the people might obtain that control, which they ought to have, over the four or five counties immediately adjoining to Birmingham. With these preliminary remarks, Mr. Scholefield called upon the secretary, Mr. James Taylor, to read the report. This document, which was of great length, contained the following remarks *inter alia*.

It congratulated the members upon the triumphant success of the society, and as the public would naturally be anxious to know how far the objects of that, the first institution of the kind, had been accomplished, the committee thought it right to enter into some details. The society, then, contained 1,729 members, subscribing for 2,359 shares, being an increase during the year of 722 members and 917 shares; but the increase of the funds had been in a greater proportion, seeing that while last year the gross receipts were £4,600, this year they were more than £9,200. As far as the secretary had been able to ascertain, the following is a statement of the position of 18 of the societies which had followed in the wake and profited by the example of the people of Birmingham:—

	Members.	Shares.
Wolverhampton .....	706	1,166
Dudley .....	130	169
Coventry .....	407	619
Northampton .....	114	144
Stafford .....	70	98
Cheltenham .....	79	107
Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	421	566
Westminster .....	296	426
St. Pancras .....	510	763
Metropolitan .....	734	1,378
Derby .....	693	961
Bradford .....	340	406
Hull .....	84	116
North Staffordshire .....	300	340
Darlington .....	84	130
Sunderland .....	110	160
Leicester .....	420	650
Making a total, including Birmingham, of .....	7,213	10,584

Although the details are not complete, still the statement was valuable, in the eyes of the committee, as proclaiming the glorious fact of thousands of men being banded together to obtain that honourable position in society which the injustice of their country's rulers prohibited them from possessing. While such societies, however, were imparting political freedom to their members, the great effect at the same time produced upon the moral condition and social relations of mankind were to be ranked amongst their most important benefits; as it was impossible that men could be combined to elevate their political position without enhancing their domestic happiness, and increasing their desire for intellectual attainments. The committee had no misgivings when they asserted, that an extension of the suffrage need not be expected unless the people united to qualify themselves for taking possession of the various counties at present usurped by those whose sentiments and sympathies were not with the people. Great as was the number of members of their society, the committee felt it to be far below what it ought to be, taking into consideration the circumstance, that there were probably 30,000 men in Birmingham who were unrepresented in Parliament. With the view of extending the benefits of the society to young persons, the committee recommended the adoption of a lower scale of payments suited to their condition. To William Scholefield, Esq., M.P., the committee felt particularly indebted for the manner in which he had advocated the principles of the "40s. franchise" throughout the country. In proof of the desire to form kindred institutions which was everywhere manifested, the committee mentioned that at least 6,000 letters were sent off by the secretary during the year, in answer to inquiries on the subject addressed to him. Feeling convinced that the position of the freehold movement was such as would warrant the assembling of a conference of friends from all parts of the country in Birmingham, the committee had prepared a resolution on the subject, which would be submitted to the meeting. After shortly referring to the attack upon the society by Mr. Newdegate in Parliament, the committee proceeded to remark on an attempt made by a person who represented himself as the agent of Mr. Newdegate, to bribe the secretary of the society to betray and forsake the institution, no doubt with the intention of sowing the seeds of distrust in it, so that it might be injured in public estimation. The conduct of the secretary in this matter could not be too highly appreciated. During the past year 231 allotments of freehold land had been made by a division of the Bloomsbury estate, which, there could be no doubt, was as good as land in the same locality selling at 5s. 10d. and 6s. 8d. per yard, although it did not cost the members more than 2½d. per yard. It was not merely a 40s. freehold which the members possessed, but one worth 50s., 60s., or 70s., and the average annual value of each allotment would be 60s. The committee stated facts which satisfactorily proved this, and mentioned that the principles of the society had stood the test in the Revising Barrister's Court, when their smallest allotment was proved to be worth 55s. per annum. The committee asked the members to authorize their successors to prosecute the appeal which had been taken by the society's solicitors to try the successful objections taken by the Conservative agent, and held good by the revising barrister. To meet these objections, however, the committee recommended the members having allotments on the

Bloomsbury estate to let them to some party, till wanted for building purposes, at a merely nominal rent, so that they might not be in their own occupation, upon which supposition the objections were based. The total number of allotments now made to the members was 426, 195 of which were in South Staffordshire, and 231 in North Warwickshire. The South Staffordshire estates being without the borough, and giving qualifications for that county, the members who claimed to be registered there had been permitted to enter unopposed. The Small Heath estate was divided into 400 allotments, which would be handed over to the members in the end of this month. The committee were happy to say that peace pervaded the institution, and to preserve this they asked the members to discountenance all attempts to violate the strictest rules of order. Not a single withdrawal from the society had taken place during the year, and what better proof could be adduced of the confidence of the members in the success of the society? The committee, in conclusion, desired to bear testimony to the unwearied zeal, energy, and devotedness manifested by the secretary in regard to the interests of the institution, and while they congratulated the members in their possessing such an officer, they at the same time heartily congratulated Mr. Taylor on the high estimation set upon his services not only by his own townsmen, but by the public press, and the country generally. The committee asked for perseverance, individually and collectively, against difficulties and opposition, and in their opinion the day was not far distant when that perseverance would overcome every obstacle, and the historian of the nineteenth century would have to record the pleasing fact that freehold land societies had reformed the House of Commons, and that the honour of their origin belongs to the working men of Birmingham.

The retiring committee having been re-elected, The SECRETARY moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that a conference should be held shortly in Birmingham, consisting of delegates from all the freehold land societies in existence in the kingdom, as well as individuals favourable to the movement, in order to consider and compare the various plans now carried out, and with the view of adopting some plan of organization by which the at present desultory labours of the various societies may be brought to bear upon one common end. Mr. Taylor mentioned that perhaps the most suitable time for this conference would be in the beginning of next month, when they would take possession of their Small Heath estate. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walsley, and many others of the leading Reformers of the day, had promised their active co-operation and assistance, and doubtless it would be one worthy of the great movement which had been originated by the working men of Birmingham.

Mr. J. S. WRIGHT seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Referring to an adverse decision of the revising barrister respecting claims made by some members of the society,

Mr. BROOKE SMITH moved that the committee should be empowered to prosecute the appeal to the Court of Common Pleas against the late decision of the revising barrister.

This led to some discussion as to the expense attendant on such a step, and upon whom it should fall; but it appeared to be considered probable that some of the other societies throughout the kingdom would bear a proportionate share of the expense; and, after a stirring appeal from the Secretary, the resolution was unanimously passed.

After a vote of thanks to the hon. chairman, the proceedings terminated.

We understand that the property of Patrick O'Connor, for whose murder the Mannings stand charged, is about to be divided among his relatives residing in this county, one of whom is the present parish priest of Templemore; the others are persons in rather humble circumstances. It is supposed that it will amount to seven or eight thousand pounds.—*Clonmel Chronicle*.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.—A meeting, convened by circular, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a local committee to co-operate with the Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee, and otherwise aid in the movement for the repeal of the advertisement, stamp, and paper duties, was held at Birmingham, on Tuesday week. Mr. Councilor Baldwin made some remarks illustrative of the obnoxious and injurious character and tendency of those imposts with which the press is clogged. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the taxes at present existing on the means of diffusing knowledge, consisting of the duty on paper, and advertisements, and the penny stamp on newspapers, are highly injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as they tend to prevent the dissemination of information and intelligence among the people.

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the repeal of the paper, stamp, and advertisement duties would be productive of great benefit, by conducting to a more extended and unembarrassed trade, and by opening a channel to unrestricted educational means hitherto unenjoyed by the mass of the working classes.

That an association, to be called "The Birmingham Association for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge," be formed; and that a committee be appointed to organize means, and take the necessary steps to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions; and that the following gentlemen constitute the said committee:—Messrs. Baldwin, W. B. Smith, Hobbs, Osborne, Murphy, Holland, Stewart, Dodd, Baker, Harwood, Price, Goodwin.

It is understood to be the intention of the association to get petitions sent from every newspaper and printing-office in Birmingham, signed, as far as practicable, by masters and men; also, from all the literary and educational institutions, as well as the Sunday and free-schools of the town. Other towns will probably follow the example thus set by Birmingham.

## PRESENTATION TO ELIHU BURRITT, AT MANCHESTER.

On Thursday evening, at the League Rooms, Manchester, a number of the friends of peace and financial reformers, admirers of Elihu Burritt, who is now about to return to the United States, assembled to present to that gentleman an address expressive of their esteem. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. John Bright, M.P., Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Sir Elkanah Armitage, Mr. Edmund Grundy (of Park Hills), and Mr. W. Rawson. Mr. Burritt was accompanied by Mr. Amasa Walker, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and well known as a writer on political economy. Mr. Wilson having taken the chair, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. BRIGHT, seconded by Sir E. ARMITAGE, and, having been carried, were presented to Mr. Burritt, copied on vellum and inserted in a massive large gilt frame, enclosed in a handsome box made to receive it:—

That the heartfelt thanks of this meeting are due to Elihu Burritt, whose great intellectual powers and high moral faculties, regulated and directed by a deep sense of religious duty, have been devoted, regardless of his own ease and health and worldly prospects, to promote the principles of peace, and whose eloquent utterance by speech and pen has placed before the nations of the earth in attractive beauty the doctrines that war is repugnant to the spirit of the gospel and destructive to the best interests of mankind.

That its thanks are especially due for his recent indefatigable and successful labours to bring together in the capital of a warlike and powerful nation a great congress at which arbitration instead of war, in the settlement of disputes between nations, was recommended with a force of truth and eloquence which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of millions, hitherto looking for no wiser or better arbitration than sanguinary conflict.

That, regarding the influence he may continue to exercise in promoting "peace on earth, and good-will towards men," as one great promised result of the Christian dispensation, this meeting rejoices that he is now about to enjoy, in his native land, and amongst his early friends, some relaxation from his exhausting labours; and expresses its ardent hope that he may soon be enabled, renovated in health, and endowed with fresh energy, to resume the good work, in a field of world-wide usefulness to which he has set his hand.

Mr. Burritt spoke at some length in acknowledgment of the compliment.

BIRMINGHAM.—A very numerous meeting of the friends of Peace was held at the Ebenezer school-rooms, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., to meet Elihu Burritt, on the eve of his departure for the United States. Joseph Sturge having been requested to take the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting. Elihu Burritt, in a long and very interesting address, gave an outline of his connexion with the great cause of Peace and Universal Brotherhood, and of the rapid progress the cause had made during the last four or five years, especially as evinced in the reception of the Peace Congress at Brussels, last year, both by the Government and people of Belgium, and the more recent meeting in Paris, of which he gave a short but graphic description, and especially pointed out the striking indications of popular sympathy shown towards the Peace delegates in the French capital; and the friendly feeling manifested by the Government in the withdrawal of all restrictions with regard to passports and the examination of luggage, in their entertainment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in the delicate arrangement to meet the views of the English in reference to the observance of the Sabbath, the gardens of Versailles (and St. Cloud being especially prepared for the visitors on the Monday instead of the Sunday, as is usual; and in all other respects evincing their desire to promote the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. He believed that the result would be, that almost any country would now welcome the holding of future Peace Congresses in their capital. It was probable that the one for 1850 would be held in Frankfurt, but it was not finally decided. Mr. Burritt said that on his return to his native country, he should endeavour to deepen and extend the interest there, and was not without hope that they should be able to send two influential men from every state in the Union. The numerous company listened with deep and close attention during this address, and after a cordial vote of thanks and sympathy for Mr. Burritt, the meeting separated.

A FATHER SHOT BY HIS SON.—The village of Chiswick has been the scene of a strange parricidal outrage. Henry Monkhouse, a sailor, aged 27 years, son of Captain John Farmer Monkhouse, hired a cab at a stand in the Minories, on Thursday evening, to drive him to his father's house in the Mall at Chiswick. On the way, he stopped the cab at many public-houses, and drank. When they arrived at the house, he got down, and stood on the other side of the horse, while the cabman knocked at the gate. The servant was slow to understand who the passenger was; Captain Monkhouse came to the door to inquire; and at that moment his son rushed forward, exclaiming, "I'm a Monkhouse, and I'll speak to him!" Two shots were heard, and instantly afterwards the son hastened back to the cab, and drove off. The father was dangerously wounded in the neck. The son was pursued by the police, and arrested at Ealing. He seems to be in a very excited state. He denied his identity; pistols and ammunition were found on him; and he exclaimed that he wished to blow out his own brains. He has been examined before the magistrates, and was remanded.

A CURIOUS CASE is shortly to be tried in Yorkshire. Zebulon Carr and his son, of Killamash, observing some one milk their cow and run away, fired at the fugitive, and shot him. Henry Widdowson, a neighbour, the alleged thief, lies in gaol for trial; but we shall be surprised if Zeb and his son are not taught by the court that it is not legal to shoot a thirsty rogue, because he will not stay to be caught.



UNIVERSITY HALL.—We understand that University Hall will be ready for the reception of students at the opening of the ensuing session. The Principal and housekeeper are now in residence in the Hall, and several sets of chambers are let.—*Inquirer*.

MR. WILLIAM CRAWSHAY has addressed a letter to the *Times*, offering a contribution of £500 "towards a fund to be handed over to the Sultan of Turkey, to assist in defending himself against the hostility of Russia."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Oct. 10, Two o'clock.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Times* correspondent, writing on Monday, states that the hope of a peaceful arrangement of the Turkish question is not confined alone to the members of the French Cabinet, nor yet to the representatives, residing in Paris, of those powers whose friendly relations with the Porte have not been broken off; but that the Austrian and Russian Ministers have, within the last day or two, declared their conviction that nothing will arise out of the affair to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. The opinion is besides gaining ground in well informed quarters that whatever views the Emperor of Russia may have on Constantinople will be postponed for the present. The domestic intelligence possesses comparatively little interest. The commission appointed by the Legislative Assembly to examine the demand made by the Minister of War for a supplementary credit to defray the expenses of the expedition to Rome met on Monday. M. Odillon Barrot and the Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the commission to explain the object of the expedition. The conciliatory language made use of by the Ministers appeared fully to satisfy the commission. It is expected that the report will be presented to the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, and that the debate will commence on Monday next. The representatives met on Thursday in the bureaux before the public sitting, to nominate committees on bills. The only one that called forth discussion was that on the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans. The members of the Extreme Left opposed it on the ground of the nullity of the contract by the revolution. The majority supported it on national grounds. The committee finally appointed were altogether favourable to the measure. The committee on supplementary credits relative to Italy had another meeting on Saturday. On this occasion M. Thiers is reported to have said that the *motu proprio* of the Pope was all that could be expected in the present state of things; but M. Victor Hugo, who was present, expressed an opinion that the French Government should persist in demanding at once all that is laid down in the letter of the President of the Republic. According to the *Patrie*, the majority adopt the view of M. Thiers, and the only dissentient members are MM. Victor Hugo, Casabianca, and Ney de la Moskowa. Trade appears to be very flourishing in Paris, and letters from the provinces state that the vintage is very abundant.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid are of the 3rd inst. Rumours of a Ministerial modification again circulated. M. Bravo Murillo would, it was believed, vacate the Finance Department, and be succeeded by M. Mon. The Pope's nuncio had frequent interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. According to the *Espana* the Cortes are to be convoked between the 25th and 30th inst.

THE PAPAL STATES.—The *Osservatore Romano* states that the Council of the Republic of San Marino has decreed that all refugees are to quit the territory within a fortnight. Those who have bought arms of the men of Garibaldi are to give them up to a commission named by the Government. The Statute of Florence states from Rome, 28th ult., that the presidents of provinces have been comprised in the amnesty, in virtue of an explanatory note of the Pope to that effect, said to have arrived at Rome, on the preceding day. It was also said that the amnesty would be still further extended. All the deputies were to leave on the 1st inst., the French police having told them it could not protect them beyond that period.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The terms of the capitulation of Comorn are published in to-day's papers, and are very liberal. The departure of the whole of the army is permitted, passports will be given to such as require them, and Austria engages to meet all the expenses of the garrison. Property of every kind will receive ample protection. The occupation began on the 2nd inst. Haynau, after the fortress has completely surrendered, is to return to Vienna.—All the reports as to Georgy's death are stated to be unfounded.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A Queen's messenger passed through Berlin last night from London, on his way to Constantinople, with despatches for Sir Stratford Canning.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—Letters have been received in Paris from Constantinople of the 22nd of September. No change had taken place in the relations between the Porte and the Foreign Ambassadors. A letter from Smyrna, however, appears in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of October 6th, stating that the steamer just arrived from Constantinople brought the news that great excitement prevailed there, that placards of an insurrectionary nature had been posted up at all the corners of the streets, and that the Government had recalled a part of the troops sent previously to Wallachia, and that 2,500 of the cavalry had already returned to the capital. On September

22nd there was a sitting of the divan, at which all differences were to be settled.

## IRELAND.

REMOVAL OF LORD RODEN.—Acting, it is to be presumed, on the report presented to the Government by their own Commissioner, the Lord Chancellor has removed the name of the Earl of Roden from the commission of the peace for the counties of Down and Louth, and the Messrs. Francis and William Beers have been deprived of the like office in the first-named county.

Conciliation-hall was opened on Monday, and Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting in his usual style. There were scarcely any influential members of the old Repeal party present, but Mr. J. O'Connell said that he had been promised support from influential quarters. The meeting was very full. His intention of attacking the Irish church temporalities Mr. O'Connell announced in the most pointed way. He assured them that there should be no compromise on the subject of Repeal, and warned them against certain "Nationalists" who wished to divert the people's attention from seeking to remove the abuse of the Church Establishment. Ministers had asserted in Parliament that the people of Ireland were content with the present state of the Established Church, and gave as a reason, the fact of their silence upon the subject for the last twelve months. He now asked them, were they satisfied with the Church Establishment? [cries of "No, no!"] He dwelt with considerable severity upon Lord Clarendon, but it is worthy of special remark that when the Queen's name was inadvertently mentioned there was enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. J. O'Connell announced the rent to be £25.

## AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

This meeting, appointed to be held at Sheffield, commenced on Monday evening with a prayer-meeting, in Queen-street Chapel. The Rev. Messrs. J. Morison, D.D., Gawthorn, and Massie, LL.D., engaged in prayer. The Rev. T. Scales delivered an address. The meeting was numerous, and much interest was excited.

The sittings of the Union commenced on Tuesday morning, in Mount Zion Chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. James Parsons, of York. The proceedings were opened by the President, with singing and reading scriptures, after which the Rev. T. Binney engaged in prayer.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver his opening address. He began by a reference to the blessings which they had received since the last meeting, especially in their preservation during the pestilence that had afflicted so many with whom they profoundly sympathized. He pointed out the adverse and the favourable circumstances of the times. Among the former were the activity of evil men promoting superstition on the one hand, and infidelity on the other—the indifference of multitudes to all forms of religion, the prevalence of vice—the premeditation of the times to changes which had let loose antagonistic principles, which it might be feared would strive in forms of fearful and unknown violence. The advantages, on the other hand, were the facilities for the communication of mind with mind, and the resources now at the disposal of the church to extend evangelical truth. He proceeded to urge, as the appropriate duty under these circumstances, a thorough consecration to God, on the part both of ministers and laymen—the more cordial support of all the institutions designed to promote the spread of truth—and an increased cultivation of the spirit of prayer to God. These various points were powerfully urged.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE moved that the address be printed with the minutes.—Agreed to.

The Rev. A. WELLS then stated the course of business for the morning, and proceeded to make the financial statement. It noted the fact, that contributions entitling to membership were in their infancy. The receipts from contributions of churches and individuals were £271. The churches contributing were 205, and of individuals, 191. The charges were £330, leaving a deficiency to be taken from the publication fund. The Year-Book had given great satisfaction, but the loss upon it had been nearly £100. It would this year be improved, and a larger sale was expected. In reference to the plan to provide for aged ministers by deferred annuities to £50, to commence at sixty years of age, Mr. Wells stated, that ten annuities had been secured; and to show the benefit of this mode he proceeded to state the figures in each case:—

ANNUAL PAYMENT.				
No. 1	Age.	By the assured.	By the fund.	Total.
1	58	£21 1 10	£13 12 8	£34 14 6
2	58	2 16 3	5 3 5	7 19 8
3	38	18 8 7	12 10 0	30 18 7
4	30	2 10 1	5 0 0	7 10 1
5	47	17 6 6	11 10 9	28 17 3
6	43	10 19 5	8 16 5	19 15 10
7	29	2 4 6	4 16 9	7 1 3
8	40	7 7 3	7 10 0	14 17 3

The adoption of the Report was moved by the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER, of Norwich, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. CORBIN, of Derby.

Mr. BINNEY urged upon the young ministers the duty of effecting insurances by the aid of the fund or of their churches, not only for their own old age, but for the benefit of their families.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. T. STRATTEN, of Hull, moved that the assembly should devote an hour of the morning sitting on Thursday to special humiliation, prayer, and praise, on account of the national sins, rebukes, and mercies, brought into evident and affecting view in the recent affairs of the country, especially in the visitation of the cholera, now mercifully abated. He had seen, during the last month, such scenes as he hoped never to see again.

The Rev. Mr. REYNOLDS, of Leeds, seconded the motion. He said that in some of the villages about Leeds the pestilence had been made extensively a spiritual

benefit. In one village he was informed that it was believed that 70 persons had been converted.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE expressed his gratification that our rulers had felt that a more devotional spirit was likely to be experienced at a season like this, than when any authoritative appointment was made. The spontaneous appointments for humiliation and thanksgiving had been eminently blessed. The protection they had enjoyed from war, and the bounteous harvest they had enjoyed, should cause them to mingle thanksgiving with their prayers.

The Rev. Mr. SCALES testified that he had never known days appointed by authority so observed as the days spontaneously appointed on this occasion had been.

The Rev. A. REED, of Norwich:—The disease had not severely affected his part of the country, but the devotional feeling excited by the fact that they had been spared, appeared to be not less intense than the more pungent sentiment excited by affliction. The resolution was carried unanimously.

## THE POST-OFFICE AND THE SABBATH.

The Rev. T. BINNEY moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a Memorial to the Government against the proposed increase of Sunday employment in the London Post-office. In consequence of the agitation on this subject, the Government had made two concessions—1st, that it should be voluntary service; and 2nd, that the payment for the morning service should be 6s., and for the evening, 4s. Notwithstanding this offer, not a man put down his name. Then the question was, would the Government venture to dismiss the men for not volunteering? It was for the people of the country to say if they felt this.

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., and JOSIAH CONDER, Esq., both spoke in support of the proposition.

The Rev. Mr. STRATTEN said Hull had memorialized the Post-office authorities some months ago against more than one delivery on the Sunday. He trusted that this battle would be won as to London, and that the result would be an extension of the cessation of the post-office duties throughout the country.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the PRESIDENT suggested that Messrs. Binney, Baines, Conder, Stratten, and also the opponent Dr. Massie, should form the committee.

Dr. MASSIE was opposed to the step proposed. They proposed to interfere to obtain such and such orders, or prevent such and such orders, with relation to religion. That was the thing that was at stake. They might as well memorialize her Majesty to allow her soldiers to wear plain clothes on the Lord's-day, and attend their places of worship, as memorialize in regard to the duties of any servants of the Government in any of the State offices. He was against this interference. Let them send a memorial, stating their love for the Sabbath-day, and their desire that all should partake its free enjoyment, but let them not interfere with the Post-office, or any other public department.

After some discussion, the committee was appointed, the Rev. J. H. Muir being named in the place of Dr. Massie.

The Rev. J. D. CULLEN, of Leith, delegate for the Scottish Union, then delivered the fraternal salutation of the Congregational Churches of Scotland, giving an interesting account of the condition and the operation of the churches in that country.

The Rev. Mr. PRIDDIE, of Halifax, and the Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of London, moved and seconded a resolution, welcoming Mr. Cullen, and expressing the satisfaction with which his address had been listened to.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

The Rev. A. WELLS read two addresses on the aid to be given to poor churches. First, To the churches who should give the aid, and second, to those who were in need of it. It was said that the ordinary laws of supply and demand did not apply to religion, and, therefore, the voluntary principle was inadequate. But Christianity supplied principles which rendered Christianity independent of the commercial rules of demand and supply without any coercive agency. But he urged that this principle could not have fair play without system. The principle should not be to weaken the assisted ministers' sense of independence, but to stimulate the liberality of the assisted churches. With particular exceptions, it was true that an ill-sustained ministry could do no honour to any body of Christians. These addresses contained a variety of prudent suggestions. They were adopted unanimously.

The sitting concluded with prayer, shortly before two o'clock.

The ministers and delegates then dined together in the Music-hall, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Smith. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan preached in Nether Chapel.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Council sat two hours.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament was prorogued yesterday, to the 20th of November. The only particular circumstances attendant upon the ceremonial were the first appearance of the Lord Chancellor in the House since his severe indisposition.

THE CHOLERA.—The following is the summary of the Registrar-General's return of deaths in the metropolis, for the week just passed:—

CHOLERA.					DIARRHŒA.				
Oct. 2	3	4	5	6	8	Oct. 2	3	4	5
65	38	43	35	41	38	21	19	13	22

The returns for yesterday are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
London and vicinity	38	20
England and Wales	213	84
Scotland	32	0
Total	283	104

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10

With the exception of Oats, of which there has been a large supply, the arrivals of Grain fresh in this week, are very moderate. Every article held firmly at Monday's rates. Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 870 qrs.; Foreign 3,260 qrs. Barley—English, 840 qrs.; Foreign, 800 qrs. Oats—English, 1,920 qrs.; Irish, 3,170 qrs.; Foreign, 17,670 qrs. Flour—1,010 sacks.



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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1849.

### SUMMARY.

THE interests of Europe, just now, connect themselves more closely than ever with the fate of the Hungarian refugees. They are at Widdin, under the protection of the Porte—but, alas! far from being at ease. There are about five thousand of them altogether—originally admitted into Turkey with assurances of welcome, but treated, in fact, as honourable captives. Kossuth, in a noble and touching letter to Lord Palmerston, has described their present peril, and confidently cast himself and compatriots upon the protection of British humanity. There are two political parties, it seems, in Turkey, as elsewhere, one of which is bent on upsetting the government of Redshid Pacha. This party has a majority in the Council, whilst Redshid has a majority in the Cabinet. The first has pronounced in favour of the extradition of the Hungarians to Russia and Austria—the last, against it. The Turkish Premier, however, dreading the consequences of his own firmness, wishes to secure the lives and liberties of his unfortunate guests, by offering them an alternative the acceptance of which would check-mate his political opponents. In short, he has made the refusal of their surrender conditional on their embracing Islamism. Bem, with some few others, actuated by raging hostility to Russia, has assented to the condition—Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, and the bulk of the refugee soldiers have refused—and, in their name, and on their behalf, Kossuth implores the protection of the British Government.

It seems that our own Cabinet, under the pretext of humanity, but really with an anxious and selfish eye to the security of British India, has already interposed. In a note to Russia, couched, if report is correct, not only in flattering, but in sycophantic terms, Lord Palmerston, after complimenting and *thanking* the Czar for the blow he had stricken in favour of "order," intimates that the interests of humanity are opposed to the extradition of Kossuth and his associates, and that England consequently must resist the demand if persisted in. France is understood to concur. The Mediterranean fleet is ordered to assemble in the Bosphorus—and the Autocrat is, after lying diplomacy has put on smiles, defied. There can scarcely be a doubt of the result. Russia must forego her savage intentions. War with England and France would be madness—perhaps, suicide. The 700,000 soldiers would be useless, in such a contest. England would not require to land an army in Russia. She has only to seal up the ports of her leviathan antagonist by an effective naval blockade, to bring her to terms. Russia cannot afford to lose her commerce—would be exceedingly crippled by the destruction of her fleet. Both these she would have to calculate upon within a month of the declaration of war between Great Britain and herself. She must, therefore, give up the anticipated pleasure of being hangman-general—and having blustered like a bully over the weak, she will probably retire like a coward before the strong.

Austria, it would seem, is not so imperious in her intentions. She would consent to see the Hungarian patriots perpetually banished, for a new war would irretrievably ruin her. Already, Austria is in the meshes of pecuniary embarrassment, on the one hand, and Russian dictation on the other. The proposed loan, we fancy, does not take in this country. The splendid meeting at the London Tavern on Monday, to denounce it, and warning the unwary to think twice before venturing to subscribe to it, will probably settle its fate, so far as the co-operation of British capitalists is concerned. The *Times* grins one day—raves the next—but it won't do. Mr. Cobden's speech, which will be read with avidity, not in England merely, but throughout Germany, is a most damaging one for the purposes of Austria, let the great capitalists do as they will. Henceforth, loans in support of oppressive governments, and cruel wars, may be considered as approaching ex-

inction. The system has received a mortal stab. Its continuance is now but a question of a little time, more or less. With loans for war purposes, or, in other words, mortgages on the industry of unborn generations, the facilities for misgovernment will vanish. Cash or credit must be forthcoming for the maintenance of large standing armies. Cash is not to be had—credit is about to be destroyed. Soldiers must be disbanded—and the force of justice must be substituted for physical force. The old régime is suffering a collapse.

"It never rains but it pours." International difficulties are becoming plentiful. The French ambassador to the United States has received his passports from President Taylor, and diplomatic intercourse between the two countries has ceased. It is not at all likely, however, that the difference between them, arising, it appears, partly from a disputed question of salvage, and partly from the discourtesy, to say nothing else, of the French minister at Washington, will lead to any serious results, although the offensive manner in which the United States Government have dealt with the squabble is not by any means calculated to promote good feeling between the two people. Probably the appointment of a new French envoy to the Union will pave the way for a pacific adjustment of the difference. We, also, are, it appears, involved in a misunderstanding with our American brethren, and a diplomatic war is imminent. Our readers are probably not aware that his Majesty the King of Mosquito, who resides, we are confidently informed, not within the tropics, as might have been presumed, but somewhere between the two American continents, enjoys, like some other needy and troublesome sovereigns, our special protection. The rights and prerogatives of that august sovereign are, we tremble to hear, guaranteed by the British Government. Our protection has brought a hornet's nest about our ears. That potentate's rights are encroached on, or supposed to be encroached on, by some American speculators, who are striving to effect a water communication between the two oceans. Our "charge" at Washington has taken up the subject, and diplomacy is busy in magnifying the molehill into a mountain—the Mosquito into a monster. Our minister's views "clash" with those of the American Secretary of State, and there the matter rests for the present. But who knows that an English fleet will not be sent to blockade New York or Boston until the American Government shall acknowledge the rights of our august ally! Nothing could be better adapted to bring diplomacy into contempt than this absurd case.

Domestic topics are not without a dash of interest. They are not, perhaps, so exciting as the news from abroad, but they are important, if not in themselves, at least as indices to the existing state of feeling. We need hardly dwell upon them—a bare statement of facts will be sufficient.

The first place is due to the mention of the Norwich Reform demonstration. A conference, a public meeting, and a breakfast, all devoted to the objects of the National Reform Association, all eliciting an earnest spirit, and all coming off with great éclat, give some evidence that dissatisfaction with the existing system of representation, and determination to supplant it by a better, are not so limited as some would have us believe. Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walsley, and other leading Reformers, were present and received a very hearty welcome. The Association has auspiciously commenced its country campaign, and ought to be much encouraged in its course. As soon as our most important towns have expressed their opinion of its claims, a conference will be held to decide upon future plans of action, and most likely an attempt will be made to raise a sum of £50,000 to carry on the agitation with vigour. We might notice the annual meeting of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society, reported elsewhere, in connexion with this subject; but the facts detailed in the valuable report of the Secretary demand a more extended notice than can be given to them in our present number.

Agitation, during the past week, has by no means been confined to "vulgar Radicalism." Landlords are once more furbishing up the (in their hands) dangerous weapon. Mr. Disraeli has brought out a second edition, "revised and corrected," of his scheme for the equalization of taxation. His pet plan of a sinking fund for the benefit of needy landowners, he proposes to carry out by an *ad valorem* duty on all articles of foreign import whatever. No wonder that plain-spoken men like Earl Stanhope are disposed to look with something like disgust on the nostrums which the Protectionist pedlar is so anxious to foist upon the agricultural community. Other Protectionist agitators are not so ingenious as the hon. member for Bucks. The Marquis of Granby still calls out—in the face of a good harvest and prosperous trade, as indicated by the Board of Trade returns—for a return to protection. Nothing else will do for the young political aspirant. He tells

the farmers to despair if they cannot get that. There is no other hope for them.

The movement against Sunday labour in the Post-office is becoming very formidable. Numerous and influential meetings, to memorialize Government against the proposed alterations, have been held in the cities of London and Westminster, during the past week, and Government have shown their apprehension of the storm they have raised by reiterating their intention of making the services of the Post-office clerks on the Sabbath entirely optional. The great evil of the new scheme is, that it is an innovation, the consequences of which none can see or control, and it is evidently want of confidence in the officials at the Post-office as much as aversion to the plan itself, which imparts to the agitation its general and formidable character.

There really does seem a chance that some efficient remedial measures will spring out of the severe visitation which has not yet left us. In Lambeth, where the cholera committed the greatest ravages, practical efforts are to be made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and erect cheap baths and washhouses. We hope the good example will be generally followed. This is a far better means of showing that the lesson taught us by the visitation has not been forgotten than by declaiming on national judgments, or connecting the disease with the disappearance from the new two-shilling piece of the talismanic words, "Dei Gratia," as some clergymen are inclined to do.

### AFFECTATION OF MIRTH.

THE *Times* is quite out of humour with the Norwich Reform demonstration. Not that it has the slightest apprehension. Oh, no! Anybody can get up an agitation now-a-days. The public have grown used to the excitement of political meetings, and are fond of it. There are always shoals of discontented people ready to make a grievance of anything—always, an assortment of windy orators, moved by need or vanity, to get up, and profit by, a crowded and enthusiastic assembly—always multitudes disposed to play the fool, and fuglemen disposed to prompt them to it. All this is so customary, so well understood, so notorious, that the oligarchy have no need to notice the thing, further than to turn up their noses at it, and let it pass.

This is it, is it? Blind to the last, are they? "Marrying and giving in marriage," as usual with the class—pooh-poohing, pishing, and making other short signs of momentary scorn—as if popular determination were to be turned aside by their airs of nonchalance, and the security which some of them in their ignorance feel, and others, in their knowledge, feign to feel, were deep-founded and immovable. As if such pranks as those of More O'Ferrall, and High Commissioner Ward—such follies as those which, thanks to Earl Grey, have made the Cape and New South Wales show their bristles to the mother country—such exposures as have lately been made of the management of Crown lands in England, by the Woods and Forests, and of police proceedings in India, by the Government out there—such insult and cold-blooded calumny as filled Lord John Russell's letter to Mr. Hume, touching the Italian refugees—such elections as have lately occurred—such financial extravagance as the Whig Government persist in displaying—such manifest sympathy with foreign despotism—such utter neglect of, and hostility to, popular progress—such combined hauteur and imbecility, pride and worthlessness, pomp and pitiful inanity, as the people are compelled to see and blush for, in our aristocratic rulers—as if all these things, and hundreds of others which we cannot stay to enumerate, can pass within the ken of an intelligent and self-respecting population, without exciting even a transient feeling of disgust! Is the *Times* stark, staring mad? Or is the party it represents bent on suicide? Have they forgotten all history—modern history, especially? Or, like Nicholas, when he heard of Görgey's surrender, are our ruling faction so frenzied by their fancied triumph over democracy, that they dance in their shirt?

Taking the history of the last few months, we can imagine nothing more indicative of political deposition to the oligarchy, than its simple records. Why, men of the most timid nerves, and the most conservative principles, have been moved to indignation, have been overwhelmed with shame. The *Times* may get up such unnatural laughter as it can, but the *Times* cannot jeer the thoughtful, the reflecting, the sober, the moral, the religious portion of the British community out of their settled conviction that the system of government at present kept up is little better than a screen for a gigantic fraud—for meanness of the most disgraceful nature—for speculation on a national scale—for unscrupulous picking of the public purse—for wickedness which, in an individual, would be punished with unshrinking severity. Underneath the seeming apathy of all classes, there is growing a sense of profound disrespect for the governing power—and if that disrespect occasionally shows itself in meetings such as that which



was lately convened at Norwich, the *Times* may rest assured that it is only an external eruption proving the predominance of disgust within. If it be true, as that organ of the oligarchy represents, that it is the easiest thing in the world to bring out these ugly spots upon the surface, it speaks but little for the general condition of society, and less for the wisdom of aristocratic rule. But the *Times* knows better. It knows well how difficult it is permanently to interest the British public in seeking the redress of the most oppressive wrongs—and it knows equally well, that every agitation is costly, and, therefore, is avoided as long as patience can hold out.

We will predict nothing of the future career of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. It may suffice to remark that its brief past is an astonishing instance of rapid development, and that its present is crowded with happy auspices. But this we will say of it, that it is a most significant sign of the times, and speaks, trumpet-tongued, to frivolous and sneering political exclusives. It has started into huge proportions before its infancy can be said to be fairly over, or it has cut its teeth. How is this? Sir Joshua Walmsley's name, much as it may now be honoured, was not of potency enough to rouse a nation. There have been Reform Associations before, but they pushed themselves into being with some trouble, exhibited feebleness for a little while, and then dwindled into forgetfulness. How is it that this one takes root so soon, and spreads its branches in so short a time? Its programme is not so extensive as those of others have been. No! but the reason is this. The people are resolved upon putting an end to the present system of government, sick to death as they are of its selfish habits, and its glaring misdeeds—and they are ready, each class, to make some considerable sacrifice of private opinion and preference, in order to accomplish the object. When the time for the swarming of bees has arrived, anything will serve them as a nucleus about which to gather and cling—when the will of a people is once matured, any programme, any machinery, any name, will answer their purpose. Just so it is now. This or that precise measure of change—this or that form of organization—this or that leader of repute—is not the attraction. The impelling motive is within them. They are weary of falsehood. Their disgust is turning into impatience. They are intent upon overturning a system in which they never had much faith, and which they now look upon with contemptuous indignation. And they seize with eagerness the nearest crow-bar within reach, caring only to examine whether it is strong enough to be made their lever in the work before them. Such a mood is not a fit theme for jesting. It bodes no good to patrician frivolity.

The organs of the oligarchy are delighted to seize and expose petty inaccuracies, with a view to damage the influence of such demonstrations as the one which has just come off at Norwich. They may spare their pains. People do not attend such gatherings as critics—do not listen to speeches that they may weigh every casual expression—do not express hearty enthusiasm in reference to separate and isolated statements. They know their own meaning well enough—and they feel distinctly enough the drift of what is uttered. Some things may be said unwisely—some statistics may be given inaccurately. It is of little moment. Instruction is not their object—figures they care not to remember. These, the *Times* may rectify, if it pleases. They come together to share in common common emotions—to utter in concert common desires—to resolve, as one man, on a common purpose. The press does the work of tuition. The Legislature and the Government have furnished reasons for reform in abundance. These meetings are but the local condensations of opinion and feeling already held in solution by society. What is spoken at them is comparatively of minor importance. If every sentence could be turned into a joke, it would signify little. Still the meetings would indicate the amount of dissatisfaction with things as they are. Norwich is but a specimen. Throughout the entire kingdom the public mind is saturated with the same disgust. The cloud which appears, now here, now there, may be re-dissolved, and disappear. But its frequent and ready appearance shows the laden state of the atmosphere—and it is this which our aristocracy have eventually to fear. Any accidental current may be the occasion of a sudden and a pitiless tempest. They are not over-wise to laugh. They will find it bootless to criticise. Their hour is fast approaching—and they know it.

#### AN APPEAL FOR THE LIBERTY OF UNLICENSED PRINTING.

THE words we have just written are immortalized as the title of one of the noblest effusions of Milton's genius—the "Areopagitica"—unequalled for boldness of thought and eloquence of style by anything in our own, or, perhaps, in any other language. Its precise demand was not granted, even by a republican parliament, but could not be long withheld. Its spirit, however, has yet to be fully

realized. The censorship of the press has long been abolished—restrictions, unjust and vexatious, subsequently imposed, are still obstinately maintained. The newspaper—the mightiest moral agency of modern civilization—has reached the limits to which legislative provisions will allow it to attain. It is impatient of that limitation, and very reasonably so. Its impatience is beginning to take form and shape. One of the embodiments thereof is the "Newspaper Stamp Abolition Committee." We adverted to the movement once or twice before it had thus organized itself; and we now pledge to it our hearty and persevering advocacy. But first, let us explain what it is that is desired, and that we undertake to advocate.

The object sought is, the repeal of the existing "taxes on knowledge;" consisting of—the duties on foreign books, on paper, and on advertisements; and the penny stamp on newspapers. Waiving the consideration of the first of these, we pass on to the second, which realized last year £745,795 9s. 4d.—the half of it, probably, raised from printing paper. A duty of 1½d. per lb. on paper seems trifling enough; but to a daily journal, selling 10,000 copies, that trifle amounts to £3,450 annually. On the weekly periodicals it bears with proportionate weight. In the case of the Messrs. Chambers, it compelled the relinquishment of an admirable series of halfpenny tracts. If the tax were abolished, the difference would not be pocketed by publishers and paper-makers. Competition is too keen for that. Every publication in existence would either lower its price, or enlarge its size, or increase its matter; whereby the public and the printers would be alike benefited. The tax of 1s. 6d. on every advertisement inserted in a public journal—yielding about £153,000 per annum—is oppressive to both the parties we have just named. And lastly, the penny stamp on newspapers, which, because it franks their postage, is deemed no burden, while only 68,000,000—about two-thirds of the whole number printed—are posted. These—with the release of the journalist from the indignity of being required to find security before starting his paper—his exemption, in short, from all control, save that of the law courts—constitute the demands now put forth.

We think, in the first place, the demand may fairly be urged in justice to one class of the community—that engaged in the conduct and mechanical operations of the press. Existing enactments constitute a monopoly in favour of rich and long-established newspapers which it is almost impossible to break through. A princely fortune must be sunk before a daily paper can rear its front; and the establishment of even a weekly is a formidable affair. "The History of the Early Struggles of a Newspaper," would be a highly amusing book to all but those it most concerned. The intending journalist, having complied with the requirements of Somerset House—having given bail that he will neither sow sedition nor cheat the Stamp-office, nor slander without being able to pay for it—will next turn to the details of his undertaking. If his be a daily journal, he will want about 600 reams of paper for a month's consumption; the bill for which, including £345 for duty, will be £1,450. These sheets must be stamped, and every stamp paid for in advance, which will cost £1,200 more. Except his purse be a deep one, he will be staggered. A fourth of this sum would suffice to pay the printers for the same period. It is the obstacles thrown up in his path by the legislature that he finds insurmountable. In America, where these things are unknown, half a dozen clever workmen—editors, compositors, and warehousemen, by turns—start a paper, and it sinks or swims according to its merits. Every printer's apprentice may imitate Franklin and emulate Horace Greely. Why should it not be so here? Why should not every man be at liberty to make the best of his brains or do the best for his opinions? Not alone are the men of money and of intellect engaged in our profession, thus placed at a great disadvantage. The compositors of London are, as a body, surpassed by none in intelligence and moral character; yet are there a sixth of their number constantly unemployed, and many more only partially in work. The unfortunate, if not blameable, disposition to desert the merely manual for the more skilled branches of labour, has filled the trade to repletion, and nothing but these legislative changes can relieve the plethora. Once, however, set the press free, and it would gladly employ all who can aid it. Every man who can pick up type with accurate facility, would find profitable and permanent occupation. And who will say, that, in addition to bearing their full share of the burdens of the state, the sphere of their industry should be narrowed, and the reward of their labour lessened?

But we take the higher, broader ground of the public good. A cheap newspaper is a commercial necessity. Besides the importance of the information it conveys, as a sort of public price current, to all engaged in trade, it is the general medium of communication between the producer and the consumer. Whoever wants a customer, exhibits his wares on the front of the broad-sheet. The

statesman who would borrow, the capitalist who would lend, or the philanthropist who would beg, money—the tradesman opening a shop, the publisher issuing a new book, and the servant seeking a place—railway directors, steamboat proprietors, and shipping agents—all alike have recourse to the advertising columns of the diurnal or hebdomadal press. Waiving present remark upon the obvious inequitableness of taxing an advertisement of two lines precisely the same as one of two columns, we must yet insist upon the heavy wrong thereby done to those whose wants are most pressing while their means are smallest—the class of advertisers whose announcements appear under the head of "Want Places." Mournfully suggestive are those long, close columns of nonpareil! sad stories hang by many of those brief announcements! Many a man spends his last crown telling to the world his willingness to work, ere he sinks out of sight. Many a woman, after waiting day after day a response to her last appeal for honourable service, has gone forth at night to sell her virtue! Remove the oppressive impost, or levy it only on advertisements that indicate ability to pay, and one shilling, as in the United States, will procure insertions for which five are now demanded. Cheap advertisements would stimulate commercial activity. Beyond this, great would be the impulse given, the strength imparted, to the progress of education. Magazines would be multiplied. Old books would be reprinted and new ones cheapened. Channels of information and influence, literary, religious, and political, would be opened on every hand. Streams of enlightenment and purification would penetrate to every corner of the land. Those vile publications which now carry pollution to thousands of homes and hearts would be undersold. The schoolmaster and the religious teacher, the political and social reformer, would find a new ally in a free press—the enemies of knowledge, morality, and freedom, would alone have cause to fear its gigantic strength.

We earnestly commend, therefore, this new agitation to the sympathy and assistance of all classes and parties. Let journalists put forth on their own behalf that strength which they continually exert for others, and without the aid of which no movement can start, much less succeed. Let every printing-office and every literary association swell the appeal which Milton first uttered, and which, spite of political and financial objections, cannot long be unsuccessful, for "the liberty of unlicensed printing."

A DREADFUL FIRE occurred on Saturday, on the premises of Messrs. Gooch and Cousins, wool-brokers, who have depôts at Dowgate-hill, Seething-lane, and London-wall. About ten minutes after ten, the inhabitants in Sadler's-place discovered smoke pouring forth from the warehouses at the rear, which extended from 65, London-wall, to the gardens in front of Draper's-hall. The range of premises must have been about 300 feet long, and each wing nearly 100 feet wide, three floors in height; but each story so lofty, that the premises extended considerably above the house-tops. The men had left some time before the fire was discovered. There were from 3,500 to 4,000 bales of wool on the different floors, value £80,000. The flames extended with the swiftness of lightning. Before intelligence could reach the engine-stations, the fire had seized upon the whole, and penetrated the roofs. The reflection of the flames caused people to rush by thousands to the scene. By a great effort the police succeeded in getting a space clear for the engines to come up. The flames, as they shot from the top of the warehouses, completely covered the roofs of eight or nine houses in Sadler's-place. These houses contained about six families in each; and to witness the poor creatures throwing their furniture into the street, and even jumping from the upper windows, was truly pitiable. The firemen were placed upon the roofs of the contiguous premises, or sent into the court-yards of Drapers' and Carpenters' halls. The supply of water being most abundant, copious streams were thrown into the burning mass, but the work of destruction continued with even greater violence. Much uneasiness prevailed for the safety of Carpenters'-hall. A large number of firemen eventually succeeded in mastering the fire in this direction; but not until past four o'clock on Sunday morning—six hours after the commencement of the misfortune. One of the inhabitants, who had gone upon the roof of one of the houses in Sadler's-place to render assistance, fell to the bottom, and was so severely injured as to be obliged to be carried to the hospital. Nine of the houses in Sadler's-place were fired in the roofs, but the men fortunately succeeded in preventing their total destruction. The property destroyed by this disastrous event, unless a great amount of salvage be collected, must reach, including the buildings, to nearly £100,000. Messrs. Gooch and Cousins were fully insured, and the persons who had wool deposited in their premises were protected from loss by floating policies. Respecting the origin of the fire nothing can at present be ascertained. One thing is quite certain, that it was not caused by an escape of gas, the only gas-burners being in the counting-house, and, singularly enough, that portion of the property escaped destruction, although at one period surrounded by flames. Whilst the above fire was raging, two other fires occurred, at No. 12, Sholdham-street, Bryanstone-square, and 29, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.



## MR. COBDEN AND WAR LOANS.

On Monday, a public meeting, which had been announced for some days past, was held at the London Tavern, "to consider the advertisement recently issued by the Austrian Government for a loan of £7,000,000 sterling, and to agree to an address to the friends of peace and disarmament throughout the world, on the general question of loans for war purposes." The meeting was fixed for one o'clock, and the great room of the London Tavern was filled with company before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. A few ladies were present, and amongst the company on the platform were:—Lord D. Stuart, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. R. Cobden, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., the Rev. J. Burnet, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. J. Morland, Mr. W. Leaf, of Old Change, &c.

Mr. Cobden was loudly cheered on entering, as was also Lord Dudley Stuart, who made his appearance shortly after the commencement of the proceedings.

Mr. ALEXANDER was voted into the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. Everything, he said, was calculated to encourage them in the conviction that the time was nearly, if not entirely, past, when nations would be able to obtain loans for these purposes [hear, hear]. Nearly every Government in Europe was largely indebted, and capitalists and prudent persons would not continue to risk their means in these loans. Up to the present moment a very small part of the Austrian loan advertised had been taken [cheers]. It was stated, by some person of the name of Henry, lately, in the columns of the *Times*, that the whole of the loan had been taken at Vienna, and that it was at that time at 2½ premium; but, by later intelligence from the *Times*' own correspondent, it appeared that only £1,500,000 had been taken, and that Hope and Co. had stood forth to subscribe £2,000,000 for Russia. That made only one-half of the loan, and at a small premium; and they would probably find that a portion or the whole statement was incorrect. The object of that meeting was to object to all war loans, but especially to the Austrian loan, as it was contracted for the purpose of paying those who had been engaged in carrying on war in the various countries to which Austria stood in the relation of head; and in pursuance of that cruel system which enabled governments to carry on war against their own subjects and other nations [cheers].

Mr. COBDEN then came forward and was received with loud and reiterated cheering. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the resolution I have to propose is as follows:—

That the Government of Austria, having proposed to raise a loan in foreign countries, capitalists and men of business are thereby invited to investigate the financial position of the said Government, and the probability of its repaying the loan thus proposed to be contracted; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that no valid security is tendered, or can be offered, in the present state of the Austrian Government, which would justify prudent men in taking any part of the said loan.

Gentlemen, it has been my privilege to address my fellow-countrymen probably as often, and in as great a variety of places, as any man now living; but I will say, with unfeigned confidence, that there never was an occasion when I stood before my countrymen on such solid and firm grounds of justice, of humanity, and of sound political economy, as I do at this moment [hear, hear]. Now, gentlemen, objections have been taken to the course I have pursued in this matter, on the ground that I am not adhering to sound principles of political economy. I suppose it was thought that that was the most vulnerable point on which one who had said so much on the subject of free trade could be assailed. I will begin, then, with that which the enemy considers his strong ground of attack: and I say that, as I have gone through the length and breadth of this country with Adam Smith in my hand to advocate the principles of free trade, I can stand here, with Adam Smith also in my hand, to denounce—not merely for its inherent waste of national wealth, not only because it anticipates income and consumes capital, but also on the ground of injustice to posterity, in saddling upon our heirs a debt we have no right to call upon them to pay—the loans we have this day met to consider [loud cheering]. But, gentlemen, whilst I come here to denounce as unjust, to expose as wasteful, and to demonstrate to be impolitic, the system of lending money for the purposes for which Austria comes to borrow, I confine myself there. I do not purpose here to recommend that we should go to Parliament for a law to prohibit men from lending money, if it be their wish to do so [hear, hear]. All I say is, that I come here to try in a humble way to do that which I have done for free trade—to popularize to the people of this country and of the continent those principles which Adam Smith, David Hume, Montesquieu, Ricardo, McCulloch, and every man who has written on this subject, have demonstrated to be injurious to mankind and unjust in principle [cheers]. I come here, gentlemen, to try to show to our fellow-countrymen, in the first place, that they will act upon a wrong principle, and do injury to society, by lending the proceeds of their hard and industrious labour to the Austrian Government, to be expended in that bottomless gulf of waste—armies and standing armaments. I come here to show the impolicy, on general principles, of taking such a course. But in this particular instance, I am not going to confine myself to the general principle. I appeal to every individual who thinks of lending money to the Austrian Government, to pause before he does so; because he is going to entrust his money to a power that has thrice committed an act of bankruptcy [hear, hear, and cheers]. [An observation was here made by an individual at the lower end of the room, which led to cries of "Turn him out," and for a few moments some confusion ensued. Mr. Cobden proceeded.] Turn nobody out. If he is a man who has subscribed to this loan, he can only have paid 10 per cent. as a deposit, and if you will only keep him here, before I have done I will satisfy him that it will be for his interest to forfeit the deposit [laughter and cheers]. I will satisfy him that it will be to his interest to forfeit his 10 per cent., and to pay no more [renewed laughter]. But to resume. I say that the Austrian Government has three times committed

acts of bankruptcy, under circumstances of great and scandalous injustice, for while private interests—Imperial interests—have been well taken care of, the general public—the subscribers to the loans—have been basely sacrificed [cries of "True, true!" and cheers]. Now, what has been the progress of Austrian finance since the great war? When the Austrian Government come to us to borrow money, the least they can do is, through their agents, Messrs. Hope and Co., to give us a *bond fide*, detailed, and candid debtor and creditor statement of their accounts; but we have no such statement from that Government [hear, hear]. In the absence of such a detailed and official statement, then, we are bound to have recourse to the best private authorities we can find. I will take a work of standard reputation, which was published in 1840, under the title of "Austria and its Future," a work well known to be from the pen of Baron Andrian, who last year ably filled the office of ambassador from the Central German Power to the British Court, and a work of standard authority on such matters. After a most detailed statement of all the various shuffling manoeuvres—borrowing, loaning, lotteries, and every possible device—with which the Austrian Government has been mystifying its finance for twenty-five years—from 1815 to 1840—the author sums up by saying that, from 1815 down to 1840, a period of profound peace, the Austrian Government has doubled its debt in nominal value, but quadrupled its debt in real amount, and has increased the interest for which it is liable tenfold. The same work was republished in 1846, by the same author, with an additional volume; and the author tells us, that at that time not one word had been said to disprove his statements respecting Austrian finance. He adds, that since the period when his book was first published £8,000,000 more have been added to the national debt of Austria; and it therefore comes to this—that from 1815 to 1847 the Austrian Government, during a period of profound peace, without a foreign war on its hands during the whole of that time, has gone on every year spending more than its income, and constantly adding to the amount of its national debt. Then, in 1848, whilst Austria had from 300,000 to 400,000 men under arms, the produce of all this wasteful expenditure, came that revolutionary epidemic which passed over the continent, and the Government of Austria fell like a house of cards, notwithstanding the bayonets by which it was supported [cheers], and from that time to this the Austrian empire has been in a state of complete anarchy and disorder. Vienna, Pesth, Venice, Milan, Prague—every capital of the empire but Innspruck—has been bombarded by the forces of the Austrian Government; we have seen the Bank suspending specie payments, the Government prohibiting the exportation of the precious metals, to prevent the foreign creditor from being honestly paid his due; and during all this anarchy and confusion both political and financial, the Austrian Government has expended at least double the amount of its previous income. I should be afraid to state what I have heard persons of good authority say is the amount of the floating debt now standing over in the Austrian empire; but I am within the mark when I say that there is at least £20,000,000 sterling held over in Austria, as the result of the last eighteen months' social, political, and financial anarchy. And it is to enable the Austrian Government to redeem a part of that enormous floating debt that they now have the audacity—for I cannot call it by any other name [cheers]—to come before the people of Western Europe, and ask the honest Dutchman, the industrious Englishman, the pains-taking, saving Swiss or Frenchman—they do not care who it is [a laugh]—out of their hard earnings to lend them money—that is, to throw it into a bottomless pit of waste and extravagance [hear, hear, and cheers]. Now, I ask you, if an individual has committed acts of bankruptcy three times, is he not very likely to commit such an act again if it answers his purpose? [cheers and laughter.] Well, the Austrian Government has every motive to commit an act of bankruptcy again, because it is utterly impossible that in any other way they can get their finances straight [hear]. They never can pay their debt. They may now borrow £7,000,000 sterling as a means of paying off a fraction of the debt they have already incurred, and that £7,000,000 they are asking for on rather humiliating terms; but I warn all men, whether in this country or abroad, that this is only the beginning of borrowing on the part of the Austrian Government [hear, hear]. If their finances are to be retrieved by borrowing, this is but a drop in the ocean to what they must borrow afterwards; and you must bear in mind that those who lend their money first will be swamped and sacrificed to those who lend afterwards, and with whom the Government will have to drive harder bargains [hear, hear]. When I state these facts, I do not mention them for the information of Messrs. Hope and Co., or any other large banking company in London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, or Vienna. I perfectly understand, though not a farthing of this Austrian loan should be repaid—though the Government should never redeem a farthing of it—that it may still be a very profitable thing to those agents and bankers who find the money through their connexions and customers. I hold in my hand the advertisement put forth by the Austrian Government in our papers, and this is my justification for coming here to-day. We have not met to talk over Austrian finances and affairs, to uncover these sore places, and to tell all these hard truths, without having been invited to it. Here is an advertisement put into our papers, at the expense, I suppose, of the Austrian Government (a laugh), inviting everybody to subscribe to the loan. The advertisers are so accommodating that, in order that nobody may be excluded, they say people may subscribe as low as 100 florins, or £10 [hear, hear]. It is said that the pith of a lady's letter is to be found in the postscript [a laugh], and I entreat the attention of all persons, whether here, in Holland, or in Germany (for I am not merely speaking to a few of my countrymen in this room, but what I say will be read in Holland, in Germany, and in France)—to the last line of this advertisement. It runs thus:—"Any subscriber to a higher amount than 25,000 florins, or any person who collects subscriptions to an amount surpassing that sum, will receive a commission of a quarter per cent. on the amount of the payment made" [hear, and laughter]. Now, I ask you, if any shopkeeper or huckster in London put an advertisement outside his window, "Anybody who brings a customer to my shop, who may purchase 5s. worth of potatoes or vegetables, shall have a commission of 2d. on the amount," would you not pass by on the other side (a laugh), and take especial care to have no dealings at his shop? [laughter and cheers.] Would

you not naturally say to yourselves, "If that man sold a good article, if he was true to his word in his dealings, if he never cheated anybody, if he had not committed foul acts of bankruptcy, or probably of robbery, he would not be under the necessity of offering bribes to obtain customers?" [hear, hear.] I want you, and those small capitalists who are invited to put their £10 into this raffle, where there are no prizes, to bear in mind that we do not think that our meeting will convert any of those bankers, or agents, or brokers, whether in Amsterdam or Vienna, who have been called on to find out unwary people, and get them to subscribe their 25,000 florins [hear, hear]. We never expected to convert them, or to find one on this platform [laughter]. We expect that all those organs of the press which are under the influence of these parties—and they are not a few—we expect that they will not meet what I now say by argument, but they will do what they are bid to do and to say, and will abuse me well [cheers]. (Here some confusion occurred at the bottom of the room, and a person stationed in that part exclaimed, with the view, we suppose, of explaining the cause of it, that "there were 10,000 people outside who wanted to get in.") Mr. Cobden continued:—I am glad (he said) to hear that there are so many assembled outside, but they must be content with reading in the newspapers to-morrow what we are now saying. It is to these small capitalists, of whom I was speaking—the unwary, the incautious, and the uninformed class—that I wish to speak the voice of warning; and if they will listen to me I will give them the opportunity of testing the opinion of the great capitalists with respect to this loan. Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, the agents for the loan, have offered it on such terms as, if carried out, would pay £5 14s. per cent. interest. Now, I would advise some canny Dutchman to go to the counting-house of Messrs. Hope and Co., and say this to them:—"You have offered to me to take part in a loan by which I should get £5 14s. interest per cent.; that is nearly twice as much interest as we get in Amsterdam in an ordinary way; we should be content with 4 per cent. interest, if it were secure; I propose to take £1,000 of your loan; and I will be content to receive 4 per cent. interest, and give you the remaining £1 14s., if you will endorse my bond as a guarantee for the payment." No, no; the firm are not likely to be done in that way, you may depend upon it [cheers and laughter]. I was talking the other day to a gentleman in Lombard-street—one of the most experienced, sagacious, and able men in that quarter, which is not renowned for gullible fools [laughter]—and I asked him for his opinion upon this loan. Bear in mind, gentlemen, he is a man more consulted by the Government and committees of the House of Commons on such matters than any one else on the east of Temple-bar. He replied, "I do not believe that £20,000 will be raised in all England, and certainly not one shilling's worth will be taken to hold" [hear]. No, the capitalists will not take it to hold. If they take it, they will take the scrip at 10 per cent. deposit in the hope of transferring it to some one, who will lose his money, not being so well informed of the valueless character of the security [cheers]. It is on that class that the loss will fall [hear]. I knew, myself, many years ago, when resident in the city, a man who worked as a porter on weekly wages—his family and himself being reduced to that state that they had no other earthly dependence—and yet that man had Spanish bonds to the nominal amount of more than £2,000 in his pocket. They were not worth more than waste-paper; but I never heard that the great houses that contracted that loan were ruined by it [hear, hear]. No, it passed through their hands, and came into the hands of poor men like this porter, who had no experience and knowledge in such matters; and it is to guard such poor men that I now utter the voice of warning [cheers]. Now, I ask, when it is known that every word I say is strictly within moderation and the bounds of truth—when there is not a man in Lombard-street but would endorse every word I utter as to the valueless character of this loan—is it not something hateful, humiliating, and disgusting, that we have leading organs of the press which lend their influence, not to throw a shield over the unwary and innocent, but to serve the purpose of those who have cunning and ability to protect themselves? [applause.] They do not come out—there is where I blame them—in their leading articles, and tell the people, with the authority of their own pen, that Austria is trustworthy—that this loan is a good investment. No; they do not do anything of this kind; but they do their work in the best way they can—by innuendo, by secret influence, and by trying all they can to traduce the men who come forward and tell the truth on this matter [cheers]. When I take up a public question of this sort, and find, instead of my arguments being refuted, that I am personally attacked, I consider that the triumph of my cause [cheers]. But the fact is, that these parties are not the only parties that look with disfavour on this meeting to-day. I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a Government in Europe that is not frowning upon this meeting [hear, hear]. It is not merely Austria that disapproves of the meeting. I do not believe that our Government likes it [cheers]. I say so much, because I believe those organs of the press especially under the influence of the Government, and one in particular established as the advocate *par excellence* of the sound principles of political economy enounced by Adam Smith, are forward in condemning this meeting [hear, hear]. I consider, gentlemen, this meeting as the germ of a great movement which will lay bare the pretensions of every Government that comes before the world for a loan, and will show the bankrupt state—if it be bankrupt—of the Exchequer of their country, and will hold up to execration the objects for which men attempt to obtain such loans [cheers]. I consider this loan as much a Russian as an Austrian loan. I do not separate the two countries [hear, hear]. You remember when I spoke before in this place strongly on the subject of the Russian finances [hear, hear]. I come here now to repeat every word I then uttered [hear, hear]. I claim no great merit for myself in presuming to understand more properly the state of Russian finances than others. It is from accident that I have had opportunities, and few men, probably not six men in England, have had my opportunities of investigating and ascertaining upon the best and safest authority on the spot, where alone you can properly understand the matter, what actually is the state of the resources of Russia; and I say again that the Russian Government, in the matter of finance, is nothing more nor less than a gigantic imposture [continued cheers]. There are men in Western Europe who know what I say to be true, and yet



lend themselves to spread an opposite delusion. You have seen, in the newspapers, that the Government of Russia have taken £2,000,000 of this Austrian loan, and that the Russian Government was going to subscribe to the Pope's loan, and going to lend the Archduke of Tuscany a round sum. This is systematically done. These paragraphs are put into the papers by men employed by that cunning Government to throw dust in the eyes of people. The Government last year spent more than its income, and this year its deficit is enormous [hear, hear]. Russia has not paid the expenses of the Hungarian campaign; it has made forced contributions, taken the taxes of the territories through which the troops moved, and has given Treasury receipts; and, at this moment, the Russian Government has no alternative but to increase its paper money, and begin an act of bankruptcy again, or to come to Western Europe for a loan [hear]. When she comes here, let her well understand that we will be here also. It is not on mere economical grounds, or on grounds of self-interest alone, that I oppose these loans: I come here to oppose the very system on which they are founded. What is this money wanted for? Austria, with her barbarian consort, has been engaged in a cruel and remorseless war [hear, hear], and the Austrian Government comes now and stretches forth her blood-stained hand to honest Dutchmen and Englishmen, and asks them to furnish the price of the devastation which has been committed. For there is little difference whether the money subscribed to this loan be furnished a little before or after [hear, hear]. The money has been raised for the war by forced contributions and compulsory loans, for which Treasury receipts have been given, in the confident expectation that this loan would be raised to pay them off [hear]. I consider that this is, on principle, most unjust and indefensible [applause]. Happily, by the ordinance of Divine Providence, war is in its nature self-destroying; and if a country which carried on war were left to itself, war must have a speedy termination. But this system of foreign loans for warlike purposes, by which England, Holland, Germany, and France are invited to pay for the arms, clothing, and food of the belligerents, is a system calculated almost to perpetuate the horrors of war [cheers]; and they who lend money for these purposes are destitute of any one excuse by which men try to justify to their own consciences the resort to the sword. They cannot plead patriotism, self-defence, or even anger, or the lust of military glory. No! but they sit down coolly to calculate the chances to themselves of profit or loss in a game in which the lives of human beings are at stake [cheers]. They have not even the pleasure—the savage and brutal gratification—which ancient and pagan people had, when they paid for a seat in the amphitheatre to witness the bloody fights of gladiators in the arena [cheers]. I wish, in conclusion, that it should be borne in mind by capitalists everywhere, that there are times when it behoves them to remember that property has its duties as well as its rights [loud cheers]. I exhort, then, the friends of peace and the friends of disarmament throughout the civilized world to exert themselves to spread a sounder morality on this question of war-loans; and they will teach the capitalists of the world, that they who forget those duties are running the risk of endangering those rights [loud cheers].

Lord D. STUART rose to second the resolution. He had not had the advantage of hearing all that had fallen from Mr. Cobden, but he had no doubt that Mr. Cobden had told them that in point of fact this Austrian loan was illegal ["No, he has not"]. Well he (Lord D. Stuart) would tell them. This Austrian loan was an imposture, for, by the laws of Austria, no loan could be contracted without the previous sanction of the Diet [hear, hear]. That sanction was wanting, for the loan was only signed by the Minister, without any legal authority; and, consequently, nothing would be easier than for the Austrian Government, whenever they found it inconvenient to pay the interest of the loan, to turn round and call those who had advanced the money very simple people, and tell them that they ought to have made due inquiry before parting with it [cheers]. It might be said that this would be a most extraordinary and outrageous course for any Government to adopt; but they lived in times when monarchs performed acts of the most unusual and most outrageous description [cheers], and it seemed almost as if the dark ages had returned, such scenes of barbarism and cruelty here being enacted throughout Europe by order and in the name of established governments [hear, hear]. They had heard a great deal of late about the lawless violence of the people in their attempts to procure liberty. Certain writers and speakers were never tired of uttering warnings against the danger of an infuriated mob. But had any of these popular outbreaks, as they were called, ever been attended with an amount of cruelty, rapine, of spoliation, to be named in comparison with the deeds of the despots of Europe? [cheers.] At Paris, Vienna, and Rome, for a time, power was in the hands of the people—the wild democracy, as it was called. Where were their deeds of blood or spoliation? [hear, hear.] They had not committed any robberies or appropriated any public or private property. Talk of Red Republics! were there, he would ask, no Red Monarchies? [loud cheers.] In reference to the Turkish question, he said:—He, for one, could not believe that the Government of this country would shrink from giving most energetic and efficient support to the Sultan in this matter. He believed that a Government whose foreign affairs were directed by such a minister as Lord Palmerston [cheers] would not and could not hesitate as to the course they ought to pursue [loud cheers]. Then he would ask, ought the merchants and capitalists of this city to advance their money in order to enable Russia and Austria to carry on their nefarious designs?

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. C. GILPIN moved the second resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, loans for war purposes and for the maintenance of standing armaments are unsound in principle and injurious to the interests of nations.

The Rev. J. BURNET seconded the resolution,

observing that he objected to all loans intended for the purpose of carrying on wars, or of paying for wars which had been carried on. He adverted to a paragraph in the foreign intelligence of the *Times*, to the effect that Mr. Cobden's letter to Mr. Fry had created a hearty laugh on the Vienna 'Change at his expense; and expressed his opinion that those great capitalists might after all find that the laugh was at their own expense. After expatiating on this and other points connected with the impolicy and the impoverishing effects of wars and standing armies, he concluded by recommending the meeting to adopt the resolution, which spoke so strongly against the vicious practice of war.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. LEAF then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for having presided on the present occasion.

Mr. J. SCOBLE seconded the resolution, and expressed his strong objection to war loans in general, and his detestation of the objects to which the loan now solicited by Austria would be applied.

Mr. COBDEN again addressed the meeting, chiefly in reference to the rupture between Russia and Turkey. Alluding to the Emperor of Russia, he said:—

The man was incapable of appreciating anything but a physical force argument, and he (Mr. Cobden) did not think he was departing from his peace principles in resorting to a mode of admonition which the nature of the animal was capable of understanding [laughter]. He surely might be excused for admonishing—if it were possible—a wild bull, that, if he did not take care, he might run his head against something harder even than his own skull [cheers and laughter]. He (Mr. Cobden) therefore said, that, if the Emperor of Russia attacked us, we might hermetically seal the ports of Russia, and there would be an end of the matter [cheers]. There could be no fighting between England and Russia. If the question were put to a jury of twelve competent men, belonging to any maritime power, who were perfectly indifferent to the quarrel, they would at once say, that as England and Russia could not come into collision by land, the only question was, what naval force would be required by England to blockade Petersburg, Archangel, Odessa, and Riga for six months of the year, and that the frost would keep up the blockade for the other six months [cheers and a laugh]. The people who were responsible for what was politely called the eccentricity of the Czar were those who flattered his vanity by talking of his colossal power [hear, hear]. Now, his (Mr. Cobden's) peace friends must not quarrel with him on this subject, for he had explained that he was applying his arguments to those who could understand no other. Though the Emperor of Russia might not understand them, his Ministers could, and no one would appreciate them better than Count Nesselrode. He (Mr. Cobden) would tell them what would be the result of a six weeks' blockade of the Russian ports by England. If those ports were hermetically sealed, they would find that, before the expiration of five or six weeks, the Russian nobles, who could not sell their hemp, tallow, and flax, which was all mortgaged before it was sent out of the country, would do in the case of the present Czar what they had done in the case of others—they would very soon dispose of his eccentricities [laughter]. Nobody could impute to him (Mr. Cobden) that he sought these sorts of arguments. He had travelled up and down, and had gone to Paris recently, in order to do all he could to make people understand other arguments; but he and his peace friends had not such absolute control over the pugnacity of John Bull that they could tell the Emperor that, if he attacked England, the consequences he (Mr. Cobden) had mentioned would not ensue. Now looking at the matter in this light, and believing that the Emperor's Ministers were not so eccentric as the Czar himself, he (Mr. Cobden) laughed at the idea of Russia going to war with England, but he laughed still more at the idea of Russia going to war with England and France [cheers]. He fully concurred in the hope which had been expressed that Lord Palmerston had represented to the Russian Court the unanimous feeling of indignation of the people of Western Europe at the cowardly attempt which had been made to seize and hang a number of innocent men [cheers]. He (Mr. Cobden) might be told that he should not talk pugnaciously—that this country ought not to speak in condemnation of the brutal conduct to which he had referred. What, because we are peaceful ourselves, and endeavoured to get other nations to settle their quarrels without resorting to war, were we to stand by and see high-handed brutality carried on without expressing an opinion? Why, the meekest member of the Society of Friends, if he saw a ruffian beating a child in the street, would not hesitate at least to express his opinion on such conduct [laughter and cheers]. If he (Mr. Cobden) were told that he ran the risk of provoking these brutal tyrants to come here to attack this country, he would reply that he was prepared to take the risk upon himself of all that they could do. But on this subject there was no reason for alarm or dismay. They would have no war with Russia, for the reason he had mentioned; the Emperor could not show himself at the head of his Cossacks in this country. The worst that could come would, in his opinion, be a blockade, which could be maintained with one-half the naval force kept up by this country in time of peace [hear, hear]. He sincerely hoped that before another fortnight had passed they might see Kossuth and his brave companions in England [loud cheers]. He saw that Haynau had been decorated with stars and ribands till his very humane breast was completely covered with them [a laugh], and crosses and ribands had been plentifully showered from St. Petersburg upon other butchers [cheers]. Well, when Kossuth and his fellow-patriots arrived in this country it would be seen whether Englishmen, who sympathized with human progress and freedom, could not decorate them, in the hour of their misfortune, with that which must be most honourable and gratifying to them—the tribute of the admiration and respect of an independent people [loud cheering].

The resolution was then carried by acclamation, and the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting broke up.

The Poles now in Paris are projecting the establishment of Polish colonies in the United States.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

### DEMONSTRATION AT NORWICH.

The proceedings of this week in favour of Financial and Parliamentary Reform (says the *Norfolk News*), have excited the most intense interest in the city, and the highest anticipation of the friends of progress and retrenchment have been amply realized through the arrangements effected by the committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Reform Association. For some time past the committee have held regular sittings for the purpose of preparing for a grand public demonstration, to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Wednesday evening last; and on Wednesday afternoon, a Conference of Reformers took place, according to announcement, at the Old Library Room, and was attended by a large number of the most active reformers from all parts of the county. The following series of resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by Mr. Councillor J. H. TILLET, of Norwich; seconded by GEORGE WYRELY BIRCH, Esq., of Wretham Hall, near Thetford, Norfolk:—

That, whilst this Conference is deeply convinced that a great reduction of the national expenditure, and a more equitable adjustment of the burthen of taxation, are imperatively necessary and almost universally demanded, it cannot see any reasonable hope of permanently securing those important objects until such a measure of electoral reform has been obtained as shall give the people a direct control over the taxes which they are required to pay.

Moved by Mr. Councillor JEREMIAH COLMAN, of Norwich; seconded by Mr. Councillor J. D. SMITH, of Norwich:—

That this Conference most cordially approves of the principles on which the National Reform Association is founded, and declares its unqualified confidence in its president and council; it therefore urges all who desire parliamentary and financial reform to give to that association their immediate and earnest co-operation, and recommends that the Norfolk Reform Association shall be henceforth merged in this national movement, and that local committees for extending its operations be formed without delay throughout this district of the kingdom.

Moved by JOHN TURNER, Esq., of Trowse, Norfolk; seconded by ASH RUD, Esq., of East Ruston, Norfolk:—

That this Conference strongly urges the importance of a decided effort being made to secure the return, at the next election, of candidates favourable to the above objects, and particularly directs attention to the two divisions of the county, which ought to be energetically contested, in the fervent assurance that ultimate success will crown persevering efforts on behalf of right principles. That this Conference therefore earnestly recommends all reformers to do their utmost to encourage and extend the freehold movement both in East and West Norfolk, with a view to sustain a decided policy at the next election.

Moved by THOMAS BIGNOLD, Esq., of Norwich; seconded by Mr. Councillor WILLIAM PRATT, of Norwich:—

That this Conference rejoices in the hope that a hearty union between the middle and working classes has at length been attained, and strenuously enforces on all who complain of any grievances in the national affairs, to concentrate all their energies in the constitution of such a tribunal in Parliament as shall deal out full and impartial justice to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

A committee, appointed for the purpose, then proceeded to the railway station, to receive Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., George Thompson, Esq., M.P., J. H. Parry, Esq., and other gentlemen who had announced their intention of arriving by the half-past four o'clock train. In the evening, one of the most densely crowded and most enthusiastic meetings that we have ever witnessed, was held in St. Andrew's Hall. The application for tickets far exceeded the number the hall could contain—and it is estimated to hold at least 5,000—and hundreds of persons who were anxious to be present, and take part in the proceedings, were doomed to disappointment. The chair was occupied by J. H. TILLET, Esq., the active friend of the reform cause in that city, who opened the proceedings in an appropriate address.

The resolutions of the morning conference were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. HUME, M.P., spoke at some length. He insisted on the necessity of a further extension of the franchise, and stated, that the Reform Act had not effected what he expected, and what its promoters promised to the people. England (he observed) though considered the richest kingdom in the world, had more poor and more suffering than almost any other nation in Europe. And why? Because we were more taxed than any other [cheers]. All parties were now exclaiming that we must have a change, though they would not say what that change must be [hear, hear]. The rich took care of themselves, and benefited themselves; yet the people were not made for the Government, but the Government were for the people [hear, hear]. While there were but 1,000,000 voters but little good could be effected [hear]. The franchise ought to be extended to at least five times the present number of electors: wiser heads would then be chosen to make our laws. Mr. Hume proceeded to denounce the expenditure for the army and navy, and the number of officers kept up. He was prepared to defend the British constitution. Let our reforms be accomplished peaceably and in good order; but let Reformers set their hearts on an extension of the franchise, with a view to diminished taxation [hear, hear].

Sir J. WALMSLEY next addressed the meeting, and stated that the association sought to have the franchise extended to every adult male having occupied a house, or part of one, for six months. The number of voters would then be raised to 6,000,000 [cheers]. The hon. baronet proceeded to dwell on the inequality in point of numbers, as well as property, of various constituencies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the smallness of the number of many constitu-



encies: not one-third of the House of Commons could be said to be popularly elected.

Mr. PARRY, the unsuccessful candidate for Norwich, and Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., also addressed the meeting; and Mr. FRANK O'CONNOR made the following frank confession of his reasons for joining the present movement. "He had on previous occasions opposed the middle-class movements—he had opposed them in free-trade, and had advised the Chartists not to join in that agitation—but that was, not because he was not a free-trader, but because he knew that free-trade in legislation was the first thing necessary before they could carry out any other free-trade measure for the benefit of the people. He joined this association, not because it was a Financial Reform Association, for he believed if they reduced the expenditure of the country ten millions, and the House of Commons remained constituted as it was now, the people would derive no benefit. But this movement embraced four of the principles of the People's Charter, and if they once obtained those they would have a quadrupled to go upon in their efforts to obtain the remaining points [hear, and a laugh]. And they might be sure, that when they got the first four the others must follow."

On Friday morning the committee gave a public breakfast to Sir J. Walsley and the other members of the deputation at the Corn Exchange. There were about twenty persons present, including all the members of the conference and a large number of the more distinguished local authorities who were present at the previous meeting. The Chairman (Mr. Tillett) read a letter from Sir Thomas Bevor, Bart., expressing a hope for the success of the movement, which he trusts will continue until universal suffrage becomes the law of the land. The principal speakers were Messrs. W. J. Hall, W. A. Wilkinson, Joseph Hume, M.P., Sir J. Walsley, and J. H. Parry. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Hume passed a high eulogium on "The Norwich Operative," whose writings he had long known, but whose personal acquaintance he had made only that morning. He considered him an honour to Norwich, and hoped he would long live to sow the seeds of truth, and see them vegetate and bear abundant fruit. Mr. Pigg, one of the executive committee, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Joshua Walsley, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. Thompson, and the other members of the deputation from the National Reform Society, and congratulated Norwich on being the first provincial town to hold a meeting in connexion with that association, and in support of its principles. Mr. J. Colman seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation, and having been acknowledged by Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.; a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman. Mr. Tillett, in acknowledging it, intimated that he understood there would be shortly a conference held in London in connexion with the association, one object of which would be the raising of a great national fund of not less than £50,000 for the purpose of helping forward this movement. They remembered the large sums which had been collected to further the anti-corn law agitation, and he was sure that in favour of the object now in view, though there might not be many great capitalists ready to come forward with their contributions of £500 a piece, there were tens of thousands who would be willing to subscribe their pound, and this would enable them to raise a fund more than sufficient for the purpose [cheers]. The meeting then broke up.

THE LONDON PHONETIC SOCIETY held its first half-yearly meeting on Thursday evening last, at the British School-room, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street. Mr. George Dornbusch in the chair. A report was read detailing in full the proceedings of the society since its commencement in March last. From this document we gather that the operations of the society have been somewhat retarded, by the exceedingly fine summer with which we have been favoured; and a hope is expressed, now that the season for in-door studies has again commenced, that its members will buckle on their armour for a fresh and more successful campaign in the cause of phonetic truth. During the six months now past, four lectures have been delivered—three by Mr. E. Gibson, and one by T. A. Reed, Esq., vice-president of the society, all of which were well attended. We further learn that the treasurer, Mr. S. Pitman, has a class of boys under his care in a Ragged-school in Lambeth, whom he is teaching to read phonetically; Mr. Campbell, a member of the committee, one in a school in the Waterloo-road; and Mr. Reed, one in the Field-lane Ragged-school. After the reading of the report, various resolutions were moved and seconded by Messrs. Washington Wilks, Heath, S. H. Wigg, Manby, Cole, Campbell, &c. &c., expressive of the conviction of the great amount of time saved by teaching the art of reading (either to children or adults) on the phonetic system, and of approval of the steps taken by the committee to introduce it into the ragged and other schools of the metropolis. A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the chairman, the meeting separated about ten o'clock.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE!—At a Court of Common Council, on Wednesday, Mr. Deputy Hicks presented a petition from eight or nine hundred persons of the highest respectability, chiefly salesmen, grazers, butchers, and others attending Smithfield market, praying for an enlargement of the market-place, and representing that market as essential to the interests of the public at large and as exercising a most beneficial influence on public health.

## KOSSUTH'S LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

WIDDIN (Turkey), Sept. 20.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, already informed of the fall of my country—unhappy Hungary, assuredly worthy of a better fate.

It was not prompted by the spirit of disorder, or the ambitious views of faction; it was not a revolutionary leaning which induced my native country to accept the mortal struggle maintained so gloriously, and brought, by nefarious means, to so unfortunate an end.

Hungary has deserved from her kings the historical epithet of "generous nation," for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, through adversities so numerous, were able to rouse her to oppose the fatal stroke aimed at her very life, to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburgs, or to accept the struggle for life, honour, and liberty forced upon her. And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which, with the aid of Almighty God she prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm even when attacked by the Russian giant in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world. But this is over—what tyranny began has been by treachery concluded—on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great empires, but by the faults, and I may say the treason, of her own sons.

To these untoward events, I pray God that my unhappy country may be the only sacrifice, and that the true interests of peace, freedom, and civilization through the world may not be involved in our unhappy fate.

Mr. Francis Pulszky, our diplomatic agent in London, has received ample information as to the cause of this sudden and unlooked-for change in the affairs of Hungary, and is instructed to communicate it to your Excellency, if you are graciously pleased to receive the same. It is not antipathy to Austria, though so well merited at the hands of every Hungarian, but a true conviction which makes me say, that even Austria has lost far more by her victory, gained through Russian aid, than she would have lost in merited defeat through honourable arrangement. Fallen from her position of a first-rate power, she has now forfeited her self-consistency, and has sunk into the obedient instrument of Russian ambition and of Russian commands.

Russia only has gained at this sanguinary game: she has extended and strengthened her influence in the east of Europe, and threatens already, in a fearful manner, with outstretching arms, not only the integrity, but the moral basis of the Turkish empire.

May it please you, my lord, to allow me to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish Government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon its poor homeless exiles.

I, the Governor of unhappy Hungary, after having, I believe, as a good citizen and honest man, fulfilled to the last my duties to my country, had no choice left me between the repose of the grave and the inexorable anguish of expatriation.

Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there, under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for awhile my wearied head on the hospitable shore of my happy island.

But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than to cause any difficulties to the Turkish government, whose situation I well knew how to appreciate, and therefore did not intrude on the Turkish territories without previously inquiring whether I and my companions in misfortune would be willingly received and the protection of the Sultan granted to us.

We received the assurance that we were welcome guests and should enjoy the full protection of his Majesty the Padisha, who would rather sacrifice 50,000 men of his own subjects than allow one hair of our heads to be injured.

It was only upon this assurance that we passed into the Turkish territory, and according to the generous assurance we were received and tended on our journey, received in Widdin as the Sultan's guests, and treated hospitably, during four weeks, whilst waiting from Constantinople further orders as to the continuation of our sad journey to some distant shore.

Even the ambassadors of England and France, to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

His Majesty, the Sultan, was also so gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary under my government, and the Generals Messaros and Perczel (all present here), would be surrendered unless we chose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ and become Mussulmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been made yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation, and could hardly have been expected in the nineteenth century.

My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can be neither dubious nor difficult. Governor of Hungary, and elected to that high place by the confidence of fifteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to the honour of my country even in exile. Even as a private individual I have an honourable path to pursue. Once governor of a generous country—I leave no heritage to my children—they shall, at least, bear an unsullied name. God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonourable and injurious to Turkey, whose interests I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aulich for their generous aid against this tyrannical act. In full reliance on the noble sentiments and generous principles of your Excellency, by which, as well as through your wisdom, you have secured the esteem of the civilized world, I trust to be excused in inclosing copies of my two letters to the Grand Vizier and Sir Stratford Canning.

I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the Ministry of Reschid Pasha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition, in order to lower it in public estimation, and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain that in the Grand Council, held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the Council declared in favour of our extradition, the majority against it. No decision was come to, in consequence of the alteration which took place; but, notwithstanding, the Ministry thought fit to make the revolting suggestion I have named.

This mode of solving the difficulty would not, I am convinced, save the Ministry, because a protection only given, in contradiction of the Sultan's generous feeling, at the price of 5,000 Christians abandoning their faith, would be revolting to the whole Christian world, and prove hardly calculated to win sympathies for Turkey in the event of war with Russia, which, in the opinion of the most experienced Turkish statesmen, is approaching fast.

As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given to Hungary at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy. But it appears to me, that it would be

a very ill-advised mode of gaining Hungarian sympathy by sending me to an Austrian scaffold, and forcing my unhappy companions to abjure their religion, or to accept the same alternative.

No friends to the Turkish Government would spring up from my blood shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes. My lord, your heart will, I am sure, excuse my having called your attention to our unhappy fate, since it has now assumed political importance. Abandoned in this unsocial land by the whole world, even the first duties of humanity give us no promise of protection unless, my lord, you and your generous nation come forward to protect us.

What steps it may be expedient that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well-known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord; and, in the name of humanity, throw myself under the protection of England.

Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make a humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at Heaven, as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your Excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

As to my poor—my loved and noble country—must she, too, perish for ever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?

The political interest of civilized Europe, so many weighty considerations respecting England herself, and chiefly the maintenance of the Ottoman empire, are too intimately bound up with the existence of Hungary for me to lose all hope. My lord, may God the Almighty for many years shield you, that you may long protect the unfortunate, and live to be the guardian of the rights of freedom and humanity. I subscribe myself, with the most perfect respect and esteem,

(Signed)

L. KOSSUTH.

## "THE AGRICULTURAL MIND."

EARL STANHOPE ON MR. DISRAELI'S SCHEME.

A public meeting was held at Gravesend on Wednesday, to consider the holding of a county meeting to address the Queen against the ruinous system of free-trade legislation. Earl Stanhope presided; and in the course of his opening speech, made the following allusions to Mr. Disraeli and his late explanations of party policy.

If Mr. Disraeli were really what he professed to be—a Protectionist—he would say, "The moment you withdraw protection from land, you ought to relieve it of all taxation." He, however, had said, "Let there be an addition to the land-tax, and they would have a sinking-fund of five millions." What was the use of a sinking-fund? [A voice—"We are all sinking."] In order, as Mr. Disraeli said, to enable the landlord and tenant to borrow money on cheaper terms. Now, would not any landlord in these free-trade times deserve a place in a lunatic asylum who would borrow money for the purposes of improvement? Or would the tenant borrow money on the security of his crops, which were deteriorating in value day by day? He must say, that the speech he alluded to showed that a person might be a very great orator without being able to propose a reasonable or judicious remedy for the evils against which he inveighed; and it also showed how ignorant the hon. gentleman was of the real state of the country and of the dangers with which she was surrounded. He hoped the meeting would not consider that as a digression from the subject under consideration [cries of "No, no!"]—for he had considered it to be his duty to warn them from following a project which was nothing more than a Will-o'-the-wisp, and from being deluded by the arguments and statements used in that speech. He had no personal acquaintance with the honourable gentleman, but on public grounds he had read the speech delivered by him at Aylesbury with feelings of sorrow and surprise.

It was understood that district meetings should be held throughout Kent preparatory to a great county meeting. It was formerly resolved to recommend a plan proposed by Mr. T. Cayley Worsley, "for raising a fund of one penny in the pound on the rental as shown by the parish-books, to be paid respectively by landlords and tenants, for the purpose of organizing an extended and powerful opposition to free-trade." It was calculated that £30,000 might be thus raised.

MR. DISRAELI AMENDS HIS SCHEME.—At the Hinchford Agricultural and Conservative Club, on Friday, Mr. Disraeli promulgated a new version of his Protectionist policy. The meeting was appointed for the inn of Castle Hedingham, a small village in the North of Essex between Braintree and Sudbury; but the two hundred guests proved too many for the best room, and the feast was transferred to the old hall in the ruins of Hedingham Castle—a baronial stronghold when the Earls of Oxford were in their full power. This "ancient hall of the De Veres" naturally furnished the orator with more than one historic ornament for his speech. Mr. Ashurst Majendie, the owner of the castle, presided; among the guests were Lord Headley, Sir John Tyrell, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., Sir Francis Simpkinson, and a score of clergymen. Mr. Disraeli spoke with an evident intention of disclaiming any dictation to the Protectionist party, while he endeavoured to retain the leadership, or such position as his services have procured for him, by supplying them with a policy. He sticks to the principles of his original sketch, but, at the same time, that he has considerably modified the project, he keeps it open for consultation with the active members of his party. His disclaimer was not direct, but implied; as in the phrase which he appended to a passing mention of the Protectionist party—"of which I am a humble member." He was confident of success—if he had the aid of the country gentlemen. He asked his hearers, as sensible and practical men, whether they would refuse to accept remedial measures because they had been deprived of advantages which they might think superior to them? The manufacturing party had told the agriculturists that all they wanted was the application of the commercial principle to



land; now it is not clear what this commercial principle is. When he sat for forty days on a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the severe distress of the nation in 1847—the Committee including a majority of Free-traders, and its members differing on many points—there was one point on which they all agreed, that the distress on that occasion was caused by the over-speculation of commercial men; now, if that is the commercial principle, it will not bestow upon agriculture what is desired. Is the commercial principle as applied to land, to consist in the payment of rents out of capital? However, at present, he was for practical measures and immediate exertions.

I want the various classes that form the great agricultural body—landlords, cultivators, occupiers, and labourers—I want them all to join together within the few months that have to elapse before Parliament meets, to decide on the line of policy which they think ought to be pursued and prosecuted by the Legislature of the country; and by their petitions, and by all constitutional methods, and by their influence on their representatives, I wish that when Parliament meets Parliament should understand that the grand agricultural interest of England comprehends its position; and not only comprehends its position, but, to a certain degree, the remedies which that position requires.

In sketching the policy that he would counsel, he again started from the point that the land is unduly burdened; but now he insisted less upon the equalization of taxes, than upon the fact that we ought to pay off our debts before we take off the taxes on foreign imports; and to that source of revenue he now looked for his sinking-fund, the continued action of which is to reduce the interest on productive capital, and so to make capital abundant and cheap for those who require it for the purposes of industry.

In some casual observations which I made elsewhere, which were much misrepresented, I expressed an opinion that we might obtain such a sinking-fund through the medium of the land, without the imposition of any new tax, but on certain conditions to which I then imperfectly referred; conditions which involved, not only that the land should have fiscal justice, but that it should have salutary and legitimate protection. But I shall not quarrel about the means, so that only I can obtain the end. The principle is the thing, not the means by which we are to obtain it. Many as are the suggestions that have been made to me, many as are the means which have occurred to myself—my opinion is, that the best and most practical way of obtaining it is to do that directly which the process I formerly indicated would have done indirectly, namely, to lay an *ad valorem* duty on all articles of foreign import whatever. That is the weapon, the charmed weapon, with which we shall win the battle.

Mr. Disraeli's suggestions appeared to receive the strong assent of the company.

**THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY ON PROTECTION.**—At a meeting of the Vale of Belvoir Agricultural Association, held on Saturday at Waltham-on-the-Wolds, the Marquis of Granby explained his views on the present state and prospects of British agriculture. Before addressing the meeting, he read a letter from his father, the Duke of Rutland, who was unable to be present, in which he expressed a hope that the national voice would soon be crying loudly for a return to Protection—a sentiment which elicited loud applause. In speaking to the toast, "Success to the Waltham Agricultural Society," the Marquis of Granby said:—Thanks to Almighty Providence, they had now to praise Him for, he believed, not only a much better harvest than that of last year, but, taking the average of the United Kingdom, both as to quantity and quality, it was above the usual average. Why was it, then, that under these circumstances there was a general gloom overspreading their present meeting? Why was it that their hopes were damped—that their spirits were not the same as they were some three years ago? He subsequently observes that wheat is now 40s. or 41s. a-quarter. The last weekly average was, we believe, 42s. 4d. What is this but cause and effect? At a time when everything is cheap, and money is worth more than it has been for half a century, 42s. 4d. in the month of September, just at the close of a harvest the best in quality and quantity we have had for many years, is not such a frightful depreciation. It was often much worse in the heyday of Protection. Yet his lordship's advice is, that farmers should utterly despair; and, to give the greater solemnity to his counsel, he prefaces it with a hollow show of courage. He hoped that in nothing he had said that evening he should cause them to relax in their exertions, or make them less hopeful and less determined to persevere in carrying the objects of their interest, for he was fully convinced that the only means by which they could keep their heads above water was to exert themselves to the utmost. He trusted that nothing he had said would prevent them from employing every labourer they could, for he was convinced that was the best, and, in the end, the cheapest economy; but what he did say was this—he was convinced that ultimately all their efforts would be useless without they got back Protection [vehement applause]. He was convinced that their future welfare depended upon that. When he looked round the world, and saw the number of cattle imported—when he considered the weight of their taxation—when he considered the vast tracts of land in Russia and America that could be cultivated in corn—when he considered all these things, he was confirmed in the opinions he had early formed, that it was only Protection that could keep Great Britain from falling [loud and long cheering].

The *Osservatore Romano* states that a very important inscription on stone, calculated to throw great light upon several ancient dates, has been discovered at Rome, near the Forum of Trajan.

## THE CHOLERA.

### DAILY RETURNS OF DEATHS.

	Oct. 3.		Oct. 4.		Oct. 5.		Oct. 6-7.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
London.....	38	19	42	13	35	21	44	25
England and Wales.....	305	166	293	64	242	73	387	115
Scotland.....	23	—	21	—	16	—	23	—
Total.....	366	185	356	77	293	96	454	140

Total deaths from cholera, registered from  
Sept. 17, 1848, to Oct. 6, 1849 ..... 14,396  
June 17, 1849, to Oct. 6, 1849 ..... 13,305

**PROPOSED GENERAL DAY OF HUMILIATION.**—In answer to a requisition for a General Fast the Archbishop of Canterbury protests that he has no power to comply with such a petition. "In my own diocese, I have recommended the observance of a day of humiliation. In any other diocese I could not attempt to recommend, much less to authorize, such an observance without encroaching on the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishop, and claiming a privilege which only belongs to her Majesty in Council."

**THANKSGIVING SERVICE.**—WEIGHHOUSE CHAPEL.—The church and congregation under the care of the Rev. T. Binney, assembled at the Weighhouse Chapel on Thursday night, to engage in a special service of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his gracious interposition in alleviating the late prevalent disease. At the close of the service, the meeting was continued for the adoption of a memorial to Lord John Russell, against the employment of additional Sunday labour at the Post-office.

**THE LONDON GRAVEYARDS.**—The decision of Mr. Jardine (which there is no opportunity of bringing without delay before a superior court), and indeed the ordinary habit of interpretation of ordinary statutes which might be expected to be maintained (though inapplicable to the extraordinary powers given for the present emergency), has forced the General Board to issue orders for the application of quicklime as a disinfectant in cases of continued interments in the grounds which the Board considered would be easier and better closed. Eminent chemists were consulted as to the means of disinfection. Though several plans were considered to be eligible and effectual, yet, as the Board had no other direct means of working them than through the existing officers, it was, we believe, determined that chemical processes could not be entrusted for execution to churchwardens and reluctant sextons. There is no choice, therefore, but in the simple application of quicklime—as directed in the order—to the surface of the over-crowded graveyards, to neutralize surface emanation, and not upon, but beneath, each coffin newly interred, to prevent, as far as possible, the pollution of wells and springs by the drainage, which has, in some instances, been found productive of worse effects than the gaseous emanations. The order further provides, that only one corpse shall be buried in a grave; that the graves shall be two feet six inches apart; and that on every corpse there shall be at least five feet of earth deposited; and it also orders, that if, in digging the grave, or in opening any part of a burial-ground, any human bone, or other part of a human body, or any coffin, shall be found or become visible, then that the earth shall be immediately filled in and covered with quicklime. No grave is to be allowed, upon any pretence, to be dug or opened in any part of a burial-ground where a corpse has been buried or deposited within ten years. In the meantime, queries have been issued to all the incumbents of the metropolitan parishes for the collection of facts for forming the general scheme of amendment which the statute directs the General Board to propose.—*Observer.*

**THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.**—The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* publishes the following bulletin of the cholera:—"We have at length reached the end of the month of September, the period fixed by scientific men for the termination of the epidemic. The event has not entirely realized their hopes, but very nearly so. For the last week, the figure at which the epidemic has been maintained is pretty well equivalent to an entire absence of the disease. An average of seven admissions and five deaths per diem in all the civil hospitals of Paris is really nothing more than a mere *souffron* of the epidemic, and this average is that of the last three days. The military hospitals have only had two cholera cases in three days; and the city an average of six per diem. These statistics are so re-assuring that it is useless to comment upon them any further."

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—The Norwegian brig "Thordemekiold" having been ordered into dock for repairs, a number of men were busy, on Wednesday last, moving her from the Thames, at Limehouse. A waterman and two Norwegian sailors were in a boat under the bows, preparing to tow the vessel; at this moment, the pilot thought it necessary to drop the large anchor; he gave orders to the crew, who were not aware that the boat was under the bows, and the ponderous mass rapidly descended, striking the men in the boat, and plunging them into the water. They never rose, and it is supposed that they must have been rendered senseless by the stroke of the anchor.

## LEAVES FROM LIFE,

### PICKED UP DURING FOURTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By NEVILLE WILLIAMS.

#### CHAP. IV.—THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

LITERALLY abroad! that is, in foreign parts! Abroad among men, women, and children, hitherto supposed to be out of the reach of his influence, or unworthy of his care. For who does not know that the black African, with his plantigrade foot, and receding forehead, with his flattened nose and protruding lips, in the interesting transition state between the genus monkey and the genus man, has, on account of these peculiarities, long been denied the attributes of humanity? What right had a man with a prominent superciliary ridge, and a head of woolly covering, to pretend to stand alongside the white European? Besides which, was there not a *mauvaise odeur* that required lavender water and eau-de-Cologne for hours after an infinitesimal approach towards the sunburnt child of Ethiopia? Nevertheless, it had been deemed a tardy act of justice to redeem, at an expense of twenty millions of money, 800,000 of these people from the clutch of colonial slavery. The word *chattel* was rubbed out, and *man* written in its place. To buy and sell what was woman-born was henceforth a conventional crime, as it had always been a grave moral offence. The majesty of English law at last consented to endorse the laws of the Majesty of Heaven! and the magistrate was sent to confirm the teachings of Jewish seers, and Galilean philosophers.

But more than the magistrate was wanted: useful (beyond all conception, in a free country) was the stipendiary magistrate, holding his appointment from the British Government, responsible to it alone, and removed from the disturbing and corrupting influences of a disturbed and corrupt plantocracy; and only those who have seen the intrepid decisions of these stipendiaries in some of the obscure country courts of Jamaica, where men had their blood stirred at losing their human crops, and, by threats, and blows,\* and prosecutions, endeavoured to drive these representatives of the dignity of British law from colonies whose only affliction and curse was the dominion of purse-proud aristocrats, invested with irresponsible power.

Another agency was, however, wanted, and that was the schoolmaster, to facilitate the introduction of these degraded people into their near future of perfect freedom. I am not particularly conversant with the arrangements of the various Missionary Societies connected with the different sects of Christians, but as one part of my duties in the West Indies consisted in the inspection of schools and reporting thereon to the Government at the regular periods, I was frequently brought into contact with gentlemen whose special mission to the West was the education of the negro population; and at this distance of time, looking back upon the self-denying labours of these invaluable persons, often ably assisted by their wives, I am almost inclined to think that the present improved condition of our West Indian possessions is far more owing to the teacher than to the preacher. I speak here of all denominations. In remote districts have I seen their schools, and admired the self-denial of these noble men, some of them of refined tastes and cultivated intellects, quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way, teaching the barest rudiments of learning in miserable buildings without any of the mechanical aids of school-keeping so abundant in England. A haughty pride on the part of the ordained ministers of the different sects too often kept these humble men at a distance, so that when the "reverend" did associate with the "schoolmaster," it was frequently in that cold, patronizing manner which disgusted the teacher, who felt that he was labouring hard every hour of every day, Sundays not excepted, while his superior was too often exempt from laborious duty except once a week. Many of these poor fellows have since returned to England, broken in health and in heart, and have had, at immense disadvantage, unaided by the societies whose hard-wrought and feebly-supported servants they were, to commence the world afresh! Missionary societies have a knack of working their agents as hard as they can abroad, and getting rid of them in a most uncommon fashion when they return. Probably, practice makes perfect; but mercantile houses seldom employ confidential clerks on foreign service for a series of years, and then summarily dismiss them to dig or to beg—probably mercantile houses have not had so much practice. For the European schoolmasters,—

"Sad was the hour, and luckless was the day,  
When first from England's shores they took their way."

But to return. The schoolmaster was abroad, and the revolution was commencing. Very strange must it have been for a people whose superstitious reverence for book-learning made them regard the white man as a demi-god, to have the book in their own hands, and to be at liberty to be wise. And no one wonders at the ludicrous avidity of the old negroes, especially, to possess a book of some sort, although to read it was out

\* Literally true.



of the question. Many a time have I seen an old steady fellow of eighty years with a book on his knee—upside down, of course—absolutely possessed with the idea that he knew what was in the book, and to his own great comfort reading aloud out of his head, and pretending, to those around, that it was out of the book. Very likely the strain would be like this—such soliloquies I have frequently listened to:—"Now, my brodders, we got the book, and white man not able to say we is fools of niggers again. Now we get the book is another story we read here. The Great Spirit make us all; but buckra\* and the Great Spirit can't agree. 'Cause why? 'Cause the buckra take too much exvantage of black man. Then the Great Spirit say that won't do; black man's clay and white man's clay all one—all the same thing, like two bricks, one red and one white; but you see, friends, it is the same clay. But the Great Spirit say black man is very savage, and want to fight like that time he kill English Governor Macarthur at Ashantee: that kind of fight done with my brodders; it done with like you take a something and hide it in the bottom of the grave: it can't be touched again. The Great Spirit say he have a new sword: he shall give black man one little book, and he shall make the saucy Englishman say black man can read like himself. The maugre dog have sharp teeth, my friends, and this little book do more than the sword; for he cut buckra and he cut black all down to our level, and make them stand the same size before the Great Spirit. T'other day, when we all stupid, our heart stand open like a well without a cover, and all kinds of nasty—nasty things fall in; now the book come, large book and little book, and cover up this poor, open heart; and now, when we go drink, all the water fresh like the dew, and sweet like a pineapple. Ah! my brodders, the book is a something for true: the book cheat devil and buckra too; man no make the book; the Great Spirit make the first book, and tell man he may copy it if he can!"

In listening to such impromptus, one is always struck with the kind of recitative, plaintive tone with which they are uttered; the half address and half soliloquy of which they are composed is a peculiarity observable also in many of the extemporaneous prayers of the negroes: and although there is something to laugh at in the gravity with which such things were passed off as real parts of the book; yet there is a vein of satire and of poetry, and good humour too, that shows—that the schoolmaster might have gone farther and fared worse.

In my rides from estate to estate, I have seen at the second breakfast hour, as soon as the shell blew, the whole gang of cane-cutters hasten to some quiet spot, and select one of their number, generally on account of extreme age, or of extreme youth, to "spell out" the catechism, or "break up a hymn quite small and fine."

I have gone by the huts of old Africans many a time, old creatures with hands as hard as horns, no longer able to work, and allowed to "sit down,"† catechizing one another in the utmost simplicity,—“Can you tell me child who made you?” and I have heard those who knew as much of the Hegira as of the godly institutions of sponsors, refer with much gravity to the name their godfathers and godmothers gave them in the day of their baptism. However, if there were these eccentricities, they were very harmless: the schoolmaster was holding carnivals, Cadmus his innocent saturnalia; and in the sport the barriers gave way, the black man's soul lifted itself up; humanity triumphed—the people were free!

As the *Nonconformist* is circulated pretty widely in most of our West Indian colonies, I have no doubt that many an old Dogberry there will grunt his dissatisfaction at all this, and come out with some such old saw as this,—“for your favour, Sir, give heaven thanks, and make no boast of it, but as for your reading and writing let that appear when there is no need of such vanity.” Granted, that like all other things, this newly-found learning created some confusion; and that the work of the schoolmaster sometimes was an evil one; granted that sometimes the people of the West transported suddenly from the school of slavery, to the schools of Bell and Lancaster, poured out a Caliban curse on their old masters,—“You taught me language; and my profit on it is, I know how to curse!” still, the evident progress of the islands in the moralities and sanctities of life, abundantly proved the safety and the advantages of the schoolmaster's mission.

Most amusing were the attempts of the people to write; it became the fashion for all to write; no messages could be sent by word of mouth now; it was not respectful; the commonest transactions between next-door neighbours were all done by pen, ink, and paper; some of the people made rapid progress, and I have letters written by negroes that for writing and orthography would do credit to any English rustic.

A black man living near me fancied he had a talent for drawing; and truly he had some: his leisure hours were employed in sketching all kinds of odd things, and painting them: I used to encourage him in this, and frequently gave him pictures to copy. One day he sent me a mighty daub of a man in tight green trowsers and

Wellington boots, holding a pipe and a rake in his hands, looking out on a ship in the distance, in which were men perched comfortably in the sails, and underneath was written, “*This is a South Sea traveller*,” and with it came this note:—“Sir, I have sent you a picture which I was drawing out, but I can't properly frame it: I sent it to you, hoping you will approve of it; but if you don't approve of it, don't tell me, but put it in some dark corner of the road.”

The places, however, to see the schoolmaster abroad were the negro chapels: chapels in which no white man officiated, and in which there was no restraint of thought or expression. There is a very large chapel in Kingston of this kind on the Windward-road as you go to Morant Bay. At the time I refer to, a venerable old negro, an American, named Killick, was the pastor of the flock. He had a congregation averaging 900, and a large proportion of these were communicants. The old man, by hook and by crook, had raised a commodious chapel: and as it was a kind of opposition shop to the regular Baptist places connected with English societies, the authorities of Kingston used to help old Mr. Killick with some very liberal grants of money—the Baptist missionaries were men of intelligence and mettle, and refused colonial subsidies—it was hardly to be expected that our American black preacher should be virtuous enough to resist such a temptation. I went to this chapel one evening to judge for myself. I was politely shown into a pew at once; service had not begun, and I had leisure to look round me. The interior was well fitted up; there was a splendid mahogany pulpit, with its carpeted stairs; an immense chandelier hung from the centre of the place, which, with other candlesticks distributed, gave an abundance of light; presently, eight or ten men, elders of the church, came in under the pulpit, and remained awhile in silent devotion. Several extraordinary hymns were given out, and extemporaneous prayers offered, and nothing but the fear of being thought desirous of casting ridicule on what was the sincere but humble devotion of these unlettered men prevents further allusion to them. The same remark will not apply to the experience which one of the elders was requested to communicate to the church, and which I noted at the time in my book. No one that reads in a generous spirit will think that I would hold up to contempt the meanness of my brother men. Firmly do I believe, that amidst the incoherent jumble that was thus often uttered, there arose pure and fervent feelings of love and trust, acceptable truly to Him who hath made of one blood all nations of the earth to dwell thereon. I don't say the following is not ridiculous, I only say it is better than heathenism. At the request alluded to, an old man rose up, with a large rolling eye, just the ideal of a black fanatic:—"The other day," said he, "I dreamed a dream, and I saw the load of my sins, and I saw a large copper full of boiling water, and a very fierce fire underneath. There were a great many black people there, and they said, 'We are pigs.' Then a voice said, 'Pray,' and another voice said, 'Let Adam pray, he can pray like Jonah.' Then I saw a wilderness, and a number of people going to be baptized. I went down to the beach to be baptized, and there I saw a stump of a tree, and a voice said, 'You are not fit.' After that I dreamed again, and saw a very beautiful white gentleman, with his arms spread out, and he said, 'Do you know me? look at my side.' Then I looked, and some blood came out directly, and he said, 'Go into the garden, and you will find a pocket handkerchief; and I did so, and part was white and part was spotted with blood."

"Then they took me into a room, with a green table, and there were two gentlemen, one was sitting, and one was writing. He had papers, and a pen, and a large book before him, and he knew that I smoked very badly, and he said, 'I shall cross your name out, because you smoke!' Then the other gentleman said, 'I will be his master, and he shall smoke no more.' Then the blood went out of the handkerchief, and it became quite white, and a young dove flew over my head, and a voice said, 'Peace be to you; peace be to you.'"

Having delivered himself of this, he resumed his seat, and the whole congregation rose, and sang, with great vehemence, their bodies swaying backwards and forwards altogether, to the time of the tune, "Hallelujah; glory, glory, glory."

My illustrations of the schoolmaster's progress are getting tedious, and this chapter getting too long; let those who are inclined to ridicule the humble efforts of infant communities to rise above their circumstances, or those who are disposed to sneer at the unnoticed toil of the humble teacher, bear with me, while I add, in the words of the once great Henry Brougham:—

(*Hei mihi! qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo  
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achille,  
Vel Danaën Phrygios jaculatus puppis ignes!*)

"The schoolmaster, in his peaceful vocation, meditates and prepares in secret the plans which are to bless mankind—he slowly gathers round him those who are to further their execution—he quietly, though firmly, advances in his humble path, labouring steadily, but calmly, till he has opened to the light all the recesses of ignorance, and torn up by the roots all the weeds of vice. God be thanked that in every country their numbers

everywhere abound, and are every day increasing. Their calling is high and holy; their fame is the property of nations; their renown will fill the earth in after ages, in proportion as it sounds not far off in their own times. Each one of these great teachers of the world possessing his soul in peace, performs his appointed course, awaits, in patience, the fulfilment of the promises, resting from his labours, he bequeaths his memory to the generation whom his works have blessed, and sleeps under the humble, but not inglorious epitaph, commemorating one in whom mankind lost a friend, and no man got rid of an enemy!"

## AMERICAN SLAVERY.

### GREAT MEETING AT WORCESTER TO WELCOME MR. W. WELLS BROWN.

On Tuesday week, a meeting was held in the city of Worcester, upon the subject of American slavery, in connexion with Mr. Brown's visit to this country. An invitation from influential gentlemen in Worcester having been accepted by Mr. Brown, application was thereupon made to the mayor and chamberlain for the use of the spacious Guildhall, which was kindly granted for the purpose. Long before the hour of meeting, however, the building was crowded in every part, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance; from 2,000 to 3,000 persons were present.

The mayor, Richard Padmore, Esq., having consented to take the chair, was supported by the Rev. J. Davies, Rev. W. Wright, John Pumphrey, Esq., Henry Stone, Esq., Edward Evans, Esq. (banker), Rev. W. Crowe, H. C. Howells, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Darke, &c. &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the meeting was convened to welcome to the city of Worcester, and to England generally, as far as they could, a distinguished gentleman, Mr. William Wells Brown, who was there that evening as the representative of three million slaves, as well as of the important Anti-slavery movement of the United States. Upon a subject of such deep interest, he need not ask their most serious attention. Mr. Brown would present to them some of the features of American slavery. He (the Chairman) knew the citizens of Worcester too well not to be assured that they would extend to Mr. Brown, as a fugitive from slavery, such a welcome as an Englishman knew how to give to a noble stranger [cheers].

Mr. BROWN, upon coming forward, was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which for a time prevented his speaking. He stated that he never felt more inadequate to the performance of the duty of addressing an assembly, than when he had the honour of appearing before such a large and influential meeting as that in which he then stood. Nothing but the recollection that his own mother, sister, and three brothers, were still suffering in slavery, in common with three millions of his persecuted race in America, would have induced him to venture upon the task of addressing a public meeting. So much had been said, in this and other countries, respecting the free institutions of America, and of the inhabitants of the United States being friends of personal freedom, that it certainly appeared strange that an American by birth, and partly by parentage, should appear in the city of Worcester, in England, to appeal against the despotism of his own country. But, notwithstanding its boasted freedom, no country in the world was so despotic to one-sixth portion of its population as the people and constitution of the United States. In proof of that, let them look to the American slave code, and let them peruse the American newspapers, where they would find page after page filled with accounts of the cruelty of slaveholders [hear]. The strongest evidence that could be brought against slavery in America, as demonstrative of its atrocious nature, was that which was furnished by the slaveholders themselves. But the oppression and degradation of the African race was not confined solely to the slaves; the free coloured people in the slave states were the victims to the most odious laws, and likewise to a most cruel and malignant prejudice in the free states. Efforts had been, and were then being, made in several of the slave states, to drive the free coloured people out of their territory; so that even the little comparative liberty of the free coloured men seemed incompatible with the continuance in chains of the slave. Virginia and Maryland appeared to vie with each other, as to which should be the most cruel to the people of colour. The free coloured people were taxed to support the infernal institutions by which they were oppressed; their wives and daughters were insulted before their faces, and they dared not resent the insult; and if a coloured man sought protection in the capital of the American Republic, in the very city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, the common property of the free as well the slave states, and happened to be without his free papers, he was seized and thrown into prison; and if he could afterwards even prove his freedom, but was unable to pay his jail-fees, he was sold to the highest bidder, and the produce of the sale of that human being was put into the United States Treasury [cries of "shame!"]. But if such was the state of free men of colour, what could they expect was the condition of the three millions of slaves, without any protection of law or public sentiment, deprived of education, and subjected to every possible means of degradation; thousands of them being exposed every year in the markets for sale; whole families being put upon the auction-block—husbands being torn from wives, and children from mothers, and the strongest ties of nature being rent asunder.

\* White man.

† West Indian phrase for being superannuated.



He would call upon the meeting to imagine that they had before them the blood-clotted cowhide, the negro dog, the iron collar, the chains, the slave-prison, and all the paraphernalia of cruelty that was necessary to keep the slave in his present condition, and they would then have but a faint idea of the "peculiar institution" of America. Mr. Brown addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour and a half, being listened to during the whole time with the utmost interest, and on resuming his seat was loudly cheered.

The Rev. J. DAVIES then came forward, and in a most eloquent speech, proposed the following resolution:—

That we welcome with pleasure and confidence to our city William Wells Brown, a fugitive slave from the Republic of the United States of America, which nation, while they maintain in their Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," falsify their own creed by holding as chattels personal three millions of their equal fellow-men, keeping them in absolute heathenism, and in the lowest condition of sensuality, by denying them legal protection, the Holy Scriptures, the rights of marriage, and family relations.

HENRY STONE, Esq., having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. WRIGHT then rose, and in a most powerful speech, proposed the following resolution:—

That while we remember with respect and thankfulness the services that Father Mathew has rendered to the people of Ireland and to the world, by his labours in the cause of Total Abstinence, and also the part he took in the memorable Address, in 1849, signed by himself, Daniel O'Connell, and seventy thousand inhabitants of Ireland, to the Irish residing in America, strongly urging them, as "none can be neutral," to "unite with the Abolitionists to treat the coloured people as brethren," and to employ their most strenuous efforts against slavery, as a "sin against God and man;" we deplore with deep sorrow that Father Mathew, since his arrival in America, has set at naught his own wise counsel, has refused to commit himself on the side of Freedom, by uniting with the Abolitionists, and says that he knows not even that there is any specific injunction against slavery in the Holy Scriptures. On his own showing, therefore, he sides with slavery, and has sacrificed the hopes and interests of three millions of slaves, as well as encouraged the slaveholders in their crimes. We, therefore, not in anger, but in sorrow and in kindness, admonish Father Mathew to retrace his steps, and to "remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them."

H. C. HOWELLS, Esq., having seconded the resolution, it was carried with only two dissentients.

The Rev. W. CROWE then moved:—

That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Father Mathew; also to William Lloyd Garrison, editor of the *Liberator*; and to Frederick Douglass, editor of the *North Star*, whom we bid God speed in their noble, persevering, and self-denying efforts to raise and emancipate the millions of slaves in their own land, as well as to rescue their nation from the crime and curse of slavery.

EDWARD EVANS, Esq. (banker), having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Thanks having been voted to the Mayor for his kindness in taking the chair, and the Mayor having responded to the vote, the meeting separated.

## MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

According to the tenth annual report of the Registrar-General, the following are the number of marriages contracted in England in 1848:—

By the rites of the Established Church.....	130,876
Otherwise.....	14,969
<b>Total marriages.....</b>	<b>135,845</b>

The numbers which took place in each quarter of the year were as follows:—

Quarter ending March.....	27,480
Quarter ending June.....	35,197
Quarter ending September.....	32,439
Quarter ending December.....	40,729
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>135,845</b>

Amongst these persons, there were 42,429 men and 61,877 women who signed the marriage register with a mark; that is, that nearly one-third of the men and one-half of the women could not write.

The number of births in England in 1848 were:—

Quarter ending	Males.	Females.	Total.
March.....	74,845	71,608	146,453
June.....	70,824	68,248	139,072
September.....	65,103	62,070	127,173
December.....	64,886	62,381	127,267
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>275,658</b>	<b>264,307</b>	<b>539,965</b>

The number of illegitimate births in England in 1848, were:—

Quarter ending	Males.	Females.	Total.
March.....	5,278	5,006	10,284
June.....	4,539	4,578	9,117
September.....	4,305	4,017	8,322
December.....	4,291	4,081	8,372
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,413</b>	<b>17,712</b>	<b>36,125</b>

Thus it appears that about one in every sixteen children that are born in England is illegitimate!!

The number of deaths in England in 1848 were:—

Quarter ending	Males.	Females.	Total.
March.....	60,680	58,992	119,672
June.....	54,772	51,946	106,718
September.....	47,369	46,066	93,435
December.....	51,554	51,925	103,479
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>214,375</b>	<b>208,929</b>	<b>423,304</b>

From these returns, it appears that the births of 1848 exceeded the deaths by 162,777; which marks the increase of the population during that period. From these remarks, it appears that the greatest number of marriages take place in the last quarter, ending the 31st December, and the fewest in the first quarter, ending the 31st March. The greatest number of births take place in the first quarter and the fewest in the third quarter; and it is curious to observe how exactly the number of illegitimate births follow the same proportion as legitimate births. Of deaths, the greatest number take place in the first quarter and the fewest in the third quarter of the year.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE NEAPOLITAN QUESTION ONCE MORE.—Copies of two recent despatches on Sicilian affairs have been published by the foreign correspondents of the morning journals. The first, dated "Naples, 16th September," is addressed by Mr. Temple to the Chevalier Fortunato, Foreign Minister at Naples. Historically recounting the facts of the late intervention by Great Britain between the King of the Two Sicilies and the Sicilians, undertaken at the King's urgent request, and on the condition that the constitution of Sicily was revived as in 1812, it reminds the King, that the surrender of the Palermians was conditional on a general amnesty, and it expresses a confident hope that the King's promise will not be broken. Moreover, the British Government cannot refrain from submitting, that the Sicilian people should not be deemed to have forfeited their right to the constitution [of 1812] by reason of the efforts which they have made to recover the practical enjoyment of it. The Sicilian Minister's reply is dated "Naples, 20th September." It rejects the conditional basis of the good offices offered by Great Britain, saying, "This subject, and everything connected with it, have been already discussed at great length, fully argued, and finally recognised to have no weight or value;" asserts that the insurgents had yielded before the King's victorious arms; and claims the right of every independent sovereignty to regulate the internal administration of its own country; but it declares that the King "is still well disposed, of his own free will, to establish such forms of administration as are suitable to that part of the kingdom, and are desired by the inhabitants themselves." In fine, "If no foreign agent attempts to disturb the peace now actually prevailing in the island, his Majesty is certain that all his subjects will be united in an indissoluble bond of love and loyalty to their legitimate sovereign."

DONATION BY THE QUEEN.—The Queen, before leaving Balmoral, transmitted to Mr. Wilson, editor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*, a donation of £20 for the "Aberdeen Ragged Kirk."

THE QUEEN held a Council at Osborne on Saturday, which was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (President), Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Carlisle, Lord Campbell, Sir George Grey, Lord Palmerston, and Sir David Dundas. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council. The Bishop of Hong Kong did homage and kissed hands on his appointment. After partaking of a *déjeuner* the Ministers returned to London, crossing to Gosport in the Fairy Royal yacht. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 9th of October, until Tuesday, the 20th of November.

Colonel Maberly and Mr. Rowland Hill had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Friday, which sat for two hours. Another Council was held on Monday.

THE RIVER PLATE.—The mail for Brazil and Buenos Ayres, which leaves London this day, will take out a distinct intimation that the intentions of the French Government with reference to a fresh expedition to the River Plate had been overstated; that no military armament is now contemplated at Brest; and that the superior officer who succeeds Admiral Léprédour in the River Plate will sail in command of a squadron of fresh vessels merely to relieve the ships and crews which have already served their full time on that station, and are recalled.—*Times* of Friday.

HULL WORKING MEN'S SABBATH PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A public meeting to explain the objects of this society was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Dobbin in the chair. His worship the Mayor had promised to preside on the occasion, but had been prevented in consequence of indisposition. The meeting was numerously attended, and on the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Jackson, E. Morley, Stuart, Gutteridge, Lamb, J. Sibree, C. Brecht; and Messrs. Jacobs, Tate, Whitaker, Roe, and Pester, working men resident in Hull, who had written essays on the subject of the Sabbath. The object of the society was eloquently described by the Chairman as one which was prepared to recognise the duty of labour, and to secure to the working man, by moral means, the enjoyment of God's invaluable institution, the Sabbath. Mr. Whitaker, the secretary, and one of the essayists, read a very ably-written report, detailing the origin of the formation of this society, and showing the great blessings to be derived from a due observance of the Sabbath-day. Very appropriate addresses were then delivered by the Rev. W. J. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Gutteridge, Rev. W. Jackson; and Messrs. Whitaker, Jacobs, Tate, Roe, and Pester, essayists; and Messrs. E. Morley, Brecht, Sibree, and Lamb. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and were listened to with the utmost attention.—*Hull Packet*.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Court of Sewers on Wednesday, the Secretary stated the number of plans for a Metropolitan drainage which have been sent in. Up to the 20th of August, sixty-two plans had been tendered; with reference to fifty-one of which, concise statements had been sent in. Since that date, and up to the 1st of October, fifty-four entirely new plans had been sent in, and also thirty-two additional or supplemental ones; making a total of 116, or, including the supplemental plans, 148.

## LITERATURE.

### THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

#### [SECOND NOTICE.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW opens with an article which we confess not to have read, on a subject which we neither like nor understand—that of unfulfilled prophecy. Mr. Cunningham's new "Hand-book for London, Past and Present," is made to furnish an abundance of entertainment and information; notwithstanding that the reviewer, true to his sober garb, pitches on the churches of the city as the subject of his extracts and remarks. "Milman's *Horace*" is a clever article, as might be expected from its commencement:—

"There are about a score or so of men in the House of Commons who are as partial to Horace as James I. was to tobacco; and equally hateful as the smoke of the weed was to the pedantic king, so hateful to the honourable members are quotations from the Latin poets. Those burly, pompous gentlemen, who stalk up the floor of the House as though the House derived all its dignity from their presence—who take their seats with that peculiar air and importance which characterises a London journeyman in an Islington tea-garden—who are so obtuse to everything that is said to them in their vernacular tongue, and who rail the loudest against whatever is right in principle and sound in argument—it is amusing to see how constantly they quail under an apt quotation from Horace—how the eye twinkles and the lips writhe under the sound of those few cabalistic words, the meaning of which they cannot comprehend, but the consequences of which they are tortured by, in the smiles they see and the laughter they hear. But, besides these, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in the kingdom to whom the caustic sayings of Horace are especially distasteful. Every man who is in a false position in society loathes the poet: all who appear to others what they are not in themselves—all who live upon delusions and who dread discoveries—all, in fact, who are cheats, and in their several ways impostors, dread any application of the satirical poet's verses to their own persons and cases."

Accounting, very justly, for the enduring popularity of the Roman satirist on the ground that, avoiding the abstruseness and scholasticism which are inseparable from didactic poetry, he concentrated in his polished lines the wisdom common to all sects—and that the vices and the wants of great cities are pretty much the same, wherever or whenever they flourish—the reviewer goes on to apply, with much smartness, ancient descriptions to modern characters and situations. Several Parliamentary portraits are struck off, which, enlivened by Horatian colouring, cannot fail to be recognised. We wish that our space permitted us to transfer them. "Sir Thomas Phillips's *Wales*," is reviewed in a spirit far superior to that evinced, on the same subject, by an Edinburgh contemporary, as we noticed last month: the writer candidly admits the failures of the Welsh Establishment, without abusing the successful activity of Dissenters, or slandering the character of the people. "Memorials of the Civil War," are used for the purpose of exonerating Fairfax from the guilt of regicide at the expense of his fellows—especially Cromwell, who is described, in a spirit of blind bigotry which we supposed well-nigh extinct, as "a man to be loathed for his hypocrisy, hated for his cruelty, or feared for his craft and revenge." A really valuable work—"The Liberty of Rome: a History, by Samuel Eliot"—gives occasion for a brief but able sketch of the political changes of a city which has occupied the gaze of the world for a longer period, and affected its fate more powerfully, than any state which has preceded or followed—probably, that ever will follow—it. A moral is deduced from the history—the indispensability of enlightenment and virtue to the enjoyment of true liberty—in which we, democrats as we are, heartily concur, though drawn by a hostile hand. Of the remaining papers, that on "Pascal,"—the versatile genius, the profound philosopher, the brilliant wit, the genuine patriot—is by far the most interesting; from the insight it affords, not only into the history of Pascal's heart and life, but also into the ecclesiastical contentions and courtly manners of France in the seventeenth century.

THE WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW—honour to the veteran! honour for its fidelity to the traditions of Bentham, Bowring, and Thompson!—opens with an article characteristically contrasting with that which commences its Church of England contemporary. It, too, has its millenarian speculations and fancies; but the history of "Human Progress," not the records of prophecy, is the basis of its anticipations. Avoiding any committal of himself to the various and vexed theories of whether the human race consists of several types, or only modifications of one type—and whether man's initial state was civilized or savage—the writer boldly avows his belief in "the ultimate eradication of vicious qualities from man," assigns the origin or revival of civilization to the East, and traces the processes by which it has arrived at its present height. Food, fuel, and clothing—the elements of progress hitherto—must be so hereafter. Flesh, only thoroughly wholesome when that of the forest herd, would be incompatible, as a principal article of food, with a greatly increased population. For fuel, wood and



coal are most obviously adopted, but neither are inexhaustible. Chemical agency is, therefore, invoked to create for us, by new combinations, plenty to eat and to burn. For clothing, the immense advantage of woven over stitched garments, is argued. As to habitations, communistic dwellings—iron-raftered, slate-floored, glass-roofed—are depicted as almost certain to be adopted a generation or two hence; one result of which would be, that the forest-trees would be left "to cover the mountains like the shadows of God." Railways are thus eloquently vindicated from the complaints of sentimentalists:—

"Little do artists dream of the high purposes to be wrought out by the agency of railways, unless, indeed, they deem that high art and nature's bounties and wonders should be reserved wholly for the few, while the many toil to give them leisure. Would ye build temples—oh, ye men of art!—temples to God? Would ye build these temples only for the rich? No; the true artist builds for mankind. Where, then, would ye place your temples? In the squalid haunts where men congregate, in the cities that have grown up in the days of barbarism? No, no; the high places of the land, the wild heaths and pine-groves made by God, ere man was—where the lark sings—and not the dens where the mouse cheeps and the rat burrows—are the true sites for your temples, where the hand of the spoiler shall not come to build them round with dens of iniquity, where a corrupt priesthood panders to human vices. And how shall the people go to worship at God's altars thus placed in the pure and holy air, how—but by the railways ye run down and scorn? Again, artists, would ye build temples to the drama, to the muses—where would ye place them save on the railway line? The days have gone by when it was a need for men to build close cities; and the time is coming when, as of old, the tree will again shadow the dwelling. Time and space have been vanquished, and the residences of regenerate man have yet to be constructed. Turn whither we will—do what we will in art, artistry, mechanism, agriculture, exercise, health, knowledge, or, if it must be, war—in all things henceforth the iron way is the way of our worldly salvation, of our mental progress, of our souls' rescue from degradation. Look on us, ye men of high aspirations, as your veritable brethren—we, the hewers of wood and drawers of water; the mountain-borers, the valley-fillers, the hill-upheavers, the modern centaurs; begetters of the fire-steeds of the land and the coursers of the ocean; holding the physical world in our hands at the command of God, who has bidden us to make the rough places smooth that his people may dwell together in unity. Work ye, then, at your godlike art; let the temple rise, the sculpture grow, the picture start into life; let the poet sing and the sage speak, the prophet inspire men with his own spirit; but with all that, forget not that it was the hard hands of your despised brethren, the physical workers, with sweating brows and burning hearts, that first won for ye this world from the wilderness, and gave ye the vantage ground to stand on. Rough nurses have we been to nourish the germ of baby art; but lo! it lives, moves, and has being. We reverence ye for your beauty. Scorn ye not our strength that has shielded that beauty from harm. Look ye

"Into the future, far as human eye can see,  
See the vision of the world, and all the wonder that will be."

The following is too good to be omitted:—

"'Parson' cried out a fen farmer to a man of God in black garments, 'why don't 'e put souls into the congregation?'—the labouring peasantry. 'Souls!' replied the preacher, turning an eye of indignation on the hard man—'Souls, without bodies! Find you the bodies with fitting wages, and I will undertake to raise the souls. I cannot create souls in starving bodies!'"

But our next quotation shows how truth pushed too far becomes error:—

"Better then is it to have sensual appetites, indicating the possession of nerves that may be refined, than to be devoid of senses. Better is the sybarite couch than the gory bed of war. Better even the alderman's feast than the abhorred squalor of Skibbereen. Better the soulless orgie than the sea-fight. Better, far better, the reclining festival, the flower-wreathed wine-cup, the witching dancing-girl of the Greek, or Roman, or modern Asiatic, than the ascetic sternness of the monk, the self-glorifying privation of the Simon Stylites. Better the epicurean, keeping his nerves in pleasurable sensation, when without injury to others, than the miserable stoic, gratifying his miserable vanity, without benefit to any one, and destroying his own frame by physical privation."

Not so, say we. We have more hope of the savage than the sensualist. Nelson, dying for the love of country or of fame, is "nearer the kingdom of heaven" than George IV., caring for neither, making a god of his belly. Altogether the article is a splendid discourse on Tennyson's text:—

"Ever through the ages one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

"Jasmin"—the name of a French literary barber—adds one more to the many proofs, that genius is confined to no class; that even the most frivolous employment may be exalted by the superiority of mind to circumstances. "A Word or Two on Port Wine," we commend to those who fancy they drink it: with the assurance "that the black draught so called is a compound of elderberries, treacle, and bad brandy." The mischievous consequences of the "Neglect of Industrial Science," by merchants, traders, farmers, and artisans, are ably exhibited; and the necessity that the elements of this subject should be a prominent feature in popular education, strongly—but by no means too strongly—insisted upon. "German Philosophers on the Soul" is an appalling subject; we dare not attempt to analyze, though we have read with much pleasure, the article so entitled. The laws of population and production are discussed at great length, and very ably. We heartily

concur in the conclusions of the writer, but are quite unable to present them to our readers, in a form at once sufficiently condensed and comprehensible. We should much like to see the article reprinted. Our slave-trade policy is attacked in the first of several papers. "Loans and Standing Armaments" we have marked for quotation in another part of our paper.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE is more animated this month. "Pepys' Diary,"—a perfect treasure-trove to magazine writers—a notable instance of posthumous usefulness—is treated after Tait's old style, for the second or third time. There are one or two praiseworthy poetical contributions; and an account of the Islay Tontine, which we commend to the attention of all who would understand the workings of the insurance principle—a class we should like to see much extended; and a principle we suspect to be capable of almost indefinite beneficial application.

The CHRISTIAN REFORMER displays unusual ability. As the organ of a very intelligent body of Christians, whatever their denominational peculiarities, we have often thought it scarcely worthy of its office; the present number, however, is by no means to be so disparaged. It opens with an article on "Wesleyan Methodism and Religious Liberty," which we have before characterised as able, impartial, and eloquent. It also reviews at some length "Foxton's Popular Christianity," a book of painful interest. Mr. Foxton is, or very lately was, a clergyman in the diocese of Dr. Hampden. He has imbibed, and very cleverly advocates, that novel form of Christianity which may more appropriately be styled "philosophical" than "popular." Repudiating this ultra-heterodoxy, as the natural reaction from its antithesis, the reviewer far more severely condemns the lax morality by which Mr. Foxton reconciles a continuance in the Church with the renunciation of its creeds and contempt for its ceremonies. He justly describes this conduct as an illustration and the effect of one of the worst influences of a State Church; and expresses a too reasonable fear, that this lamentable want of earnestness in the practical avowal of convictions, is but the counterpart of a similar defect in the process of their formation. "He who insists on being a Christian," it is smartly said, "in spite of Christ's own idea of Christianity, may well be a Church of England priest in spite of the Church's declaration of faith."

The JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE records a great number of cases of cholera, in its several stages, successfully treated on homœopathic principles. One case is certainly very remarkable—that of a child in whom animation was suspended, and who had been left for burial by the doctors as having died from cholera, but who was revived and restored under the treatment of Dr. Epps. The opiates given by the allopathists had undoubtedly produced a state of asphyxia mistaken for death; and it is frightful to think in how many cases during the recent desolation similar treatment may have resulted in more disastrous, because undiscovered, mistakes.

SHARPE'S LONDON JOURNAL contains, besides the admirable serial we before mentioned, the continuation of Mrs. Cowden Clarke's papers on "Shakespeare's Individuality in his Characters," and an able resumé of the recent history of Rome.

The PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL continues to be very creditably conducted. This part is accompanied by a portrait of Henry Vincent, sufficiently faithful to be recognisable by all who know him, and to prepossess in his favour those who do not. A writer under the signature of "Parson Frank" contributes several articles, evincing not only ability, but considerable reading.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR we have not noticed for some time past; it still maintains the position it took at starting, as one of the best of our cheap periodicals.

The CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST is a new advocate of religious education, temperance, peace, and phonetics: we hope its success will be equal to its earnestness.

Institutes of Theology. By the late Rev. T. CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D., edited by the Rev. W. HANNAH, LL.D. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Hamilton and Co.

This volume treats of the "subject-matter," to use the Scottishism here employed, "of Christianity"—"the extent of the gospel remedy," and some supplementary lectures. Trinitarianism and Calvinism are thus, it will be rightly inferred, vindicated and explained in the course of this volume. Dr. Chalmers could not, however, be, on any subject, a mere theologian. Such lectures as these were, in his hands, something more than professional. He could not confine himself within the limits of theology, considered as a science. He glows with his subject, until he becomes hortatory, and the professor's chair seems to be transformed into the pulpit, within which the earnest man of God glows with his high theme. What passage, for example, in any of the Doctor's professed sermons ever exhibited the preacher more forcibly

than the following. The author is speaking of the insensibility shown by the multitude to religion:—

"The truth is, that in regard to the state of the question between God and man, there is throughout the mass of society a deep and dense and impracticable lethargy. To use a Bible expression, they are not alive to God. Amid the engrossments of business, they do not think of him. In the animating converse of their fellows, they lose all sense of the unseen, but Himself, the Omniscient witness who is always looking on. In the rapid succession of the engagements and convivialities, and recreations, and duties, which fill up the history of the day, God, who registers all, and who will reckon with us for all, is scarcely from morning to night ever adverted to. The thought of him may sometimes intrude, but with as little practical and permanent effect as any passing phantasy of the imagination. There is in this matter, a spirit of profoundest slumber—the stillness and settledness and apathy of death—the torpid oblivion of hearts steeped in earthliness, and that are never lifted up to God who is above, and seldom or never open to one emotion, whether of curiosity or fearfulness, as to the eternity that is before it. The vast majority of men, beset by the urgencies of sense and time, never cast one look, or send forth one vivid aspiration, to the realities beyond them. And how then, it may be asked, can we offer to analyze the feeling which scarcely exists, and still less how can we report it in your hearing as the general feeling of humanity towards God? Let it be understood, then, when we speak of this general feeling of humanity, we speak not of humanity asleep, but of the general feeling of humanity awakened. The multitude on the broad way are sunk in deepest unconcern about God; and while in this state of dormancy, they offer none of those mental phenomena to our observation from which we gather the real sense that humanity has of God. Ere we can ascertain this, that sense must be in some degree awakened; and there is not one, even of these reckless, inconsiderate, and altogether alienated creatures, on whom the experiment might not be tried. Let death but look at any one of them in good earnest; let the last messenger knock at their door, and give audible notice of the errand on which he has come; let the proclamation be but sounded in their hearing, that the Judge is at hand—that they have at length been laid on the bed of their last sickness—or that the stroke by which they have been arrested in the midst of those worldly cares and worldly comforts that were wont to monopolize all their attention, is indeed the stroke of death; let them thus be forced to encounter in thought the realities of the question between them and God, and as they stand upon the brink of the eternity for which they have made no provision, let them, when thus torn from every earthly object, whether of desire or of dependence, be made to feel that the God into whose presence they are so shortly to be ushered is indeed the only Being with whom they have to do. We ask whether any one of these countless millions, when thus forced to the contemplation, would look on God simply as a benign and affectionate lawgiver, without one misgiving thought of the law which they had broken, and the Lawgiver whom in health they had defied, and before whom in sickness they now despond and tremble."

The Words of a Believer. By the Abbé DE LAMENNAIS. London: Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.

THE Abbé de Lamennais was deemed worthy of the fulminations of the Court of Rome. The reader will judge for himself whether this forcibly written prophecy possess the merit of inspiration and of truth.

The Christian Emigrant: containing Observations on Different Countries, Natural Objects, &c. &c. By J. LEIFCHILD, D.D. Religious Tract Society.

THIS little volume is remarkably adapted to its intended purpose. Plain and perspicuous, it is suitable to all readers, as well as suggestive of considerable scriptural instruction. The second and last part are admirable. It may be that the first part is not altogether so appropriate. But it is a good book; good in its spirit, its design, and its execution.

The following works are also acknowledged:—

Youthful Piety, exhibited in its Principles, Exercises, and Happy Results. By JAMES BURNS, D.D. London: Houlston and Stoneman.—Intended as a companion to a previous work by the same author. Its contents are varied, consisting both of prose and verse.—Wine and Milk for Weary Pilgrims; or, Encouragements and Consolations from the Holy Scriptures. London: W. Foster, Paternoster-row.—A First Book of Geography. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.—An abridgment of Dr. Reid's larger treatise on the same subject.—Hints to Church Members.—None but Jesus, or Christ all and in all.—Doctrinal Conversations.—These works are all from the prolific pen of Dr. Burns.—Con Cregan. Parts VI. VII. and VIII.—London: W. S. Orr and Co.—This work goes on spiritedly, and is a vigorous portraiture of a genuine rascal—an "Irish Gil Blas."—The Moral Statistics of Glasgow. By WILLIAM LOGAN. London: Houlston and Stoneman.—Practical Thoughts. By the Rev. W. NEVINS, D.D., late of Baltimore. With an Introduction by the Rev. E. BICKERSTETH. London: Wright and Albright.—Address of the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, on the Occasion of his Baptism, at John St. Chapel, August 9, 1849.—Developments of Protestantism, and other Fragments. Reprinted from the Dublin Review and Tablet. London: Richardson and Co., Fleet-street.—Every Man his own Doctor. The Cold Water, Tepid Water, and Friction Cure. By Captain R. T. CLARIDGE. London: James Madden, Leadenhall-street.—Parables. Translated from the German of Krummacher. London: C. Gilpin.—A very beautiful present for the young.



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**INDIAN JUGGLERS.**—One of the men, taking a large earthen vessel, with a capacious mouth, filled it with water, and turned it upside down, when all the water flowed out: but the moment it was placed with the mouth upwards it became full. He then emptied it, allowing any one to inspect it who chose. This being done, he desired that one of the party would fill it: his request was obeyed; still, when he reversed the jar, not a drop of water flowed—and upon turning it, to our astonishment, it was empty. . . . I examined the jar carefully when empty, but detected nothing which could lead to a discovery of the mystery. I was allowed to retain and fill it myself; still, upon taking it up, all was void within, yet the ground around it was perfectly dry, so that how the water had disappeared, and where it had been conveyed, were problems which none of us was able to expound. The vessel employed by the jugglers on this occasion was the common earthenware of the country, very roughly made; and, in order to convince us that it had not been especially constructed for the purpose of aiding his clever deceptions, he permitted it to be broken in our presence: the fragments were then handed round for the inspection of his highness and the party present with him. . . . The next thing that engaged our attention, was a feat of dexterity altogether astonishing. A woman, the upper part of whose body was entirely uncovered, presented herself to our notice, and taking a bamboo twenty feet high, placed it upright on a flat stone, and then, without any support, climbed to the top of it with surprising activity. Having done this, she stood upon one leg on the point of the bamboo, balancing it all the while. Round her waist she had a girdle, to which was fixed an iron socket: springing from her upright position on the bamboo, she threw herself horizontally forward with such exact precision, that the top of the pole entered the socket of the iron zone, and in this position she spun herself round with a velocity which made me giddy to look at—the bamboo all the while appearing as if it were supported by some supernatural agency. She turned her legs backwards, till the heels touched the shoulders, and, grasping the ankles in her hands, continued her rotations so rapidly, that the outline of her body was entirely lost to the eye, and she looked like a revolving ball. Having performed several other feats equally extraordinary, she slid down the elastic shaft, and, raising it in the air, balanced it upon her chin, then upon her nose, and finally projected it a distance from her, without the application of her hands. She was an elderly woman, and by no means prepossessing in her person, which, I conclude, was the reason that the rajah, though he applauded her dexterity, did not give her a proof of his liberality. We, however, threw her a few rupees, with which she appeared perfectly satisfied.—*The Oriental Annual.*

**THE BIBLE.**—This book, a multifarious collection of oracles, written in various ages and countries, and at intervals of two thousand years, having in it every form of composition, familiar and profound; songs and history, ethics and biography, scenes from the hearth and episodes from national annals; numbering, too, among its authors him who wore a crown and him who threw a net, the Persian prime minister and Cæsar's fettered captive; written, too—sections of it—under the shadow of the Pyramids, and others on the banks of the Euphrates, some in the Isle of Patmos, and others in the Mammertine dungeons. This book—so lofty in its tone, and harmonious in its counsels, has become the more venerable from its age, and the more wonderful as its history and results are examined and understood. Whence springs its originality if its claims are disallowed? It tells us of expeditions prior to Jason and the Argonauts. It describes martial adventures long before Achilles and Troy. Its ethical system preceded Thales and Pythagoras. Its muse was vocal before Orpheus and Hesiod. Its judges flourished before consuls and archons. Its feasts and gatherings rejoiced the tribes when the Nemean games had no existence; and it reckoned by sabbaths and jubilees when neither Olympiad nor lustrum marked and divided the calendar. It embodies the prophetic wish of the Athenian sage; for it "scatters that darkness which covers our souls, and tells us how to distinguish good from evil." The valley of the Nile has now uncovered its hieroglyphics to confirm and illustrate its claims; and Nineveh, out of the wreck and rubbish of three thousand years, has at length yielded up its ruins to prove and glorify the Hebrew oracles.—*Inspiration in Conflict with Modern Philosophy.*

**WILBERFORCE'S LEVIES.**—Factories did not spring up more rapidly in Leeds and Manchester, than schemes of benevolence beneath his roof; and though many years have passed since the throng which daily gathered has been dispersed, it is impossible to revive the remembrance of those strange assemblages, without a smile which will check for a moment the more serious feelings with which they are associated. In the study might be seen the projector of the Bible Society, who, in virtue of his privileges of his *entrée*, was seated near the table, upon and beneath which stood piles of subscription lists, plans, and reports, from countless kindred associations. Eloquent deputies from Hibernian schools were restlessly expecting their audience in the drawing-room. In the ante-chamber, the advocates for an improved prison discipline were themselves undergoing a sort of temporary imprisonment. But it was in the spacious library that philanthropic speculation rose to its highest tide. There were ladies anxious to explain their plans of visiting the sick, Quakers under a concern for transported convicts, the founders

of savings' banks, missionaries from Serampore and the Red River, and, everywhere conspicuous amidst the crowd, the ever busy and well-satisfied countenance of his excellent friend Mendicacy Martin, so called from his presiding over the whole department of mendicancy in this great eleemosynary government. And then would emerge from his closet Mr. Wilberforce, the prime minister of that disjointed state, passing from one group to another, not without a smile, which revealed to the initiated his voluntary perception of the comic aspect of the scene, but still more clearly disclosing by his voice, his gestures, and his kindling eye, the generous resentment, the glowing admiration, or the tender sympathy with which he listened to one and another tale of injustice, of self-denial, or of woe, until gradually the whole levee had withdrawn, not merely forgiving their host the waste of the morning, but more devoted than ever to a leader, whose exquisite courtesy would have atoned for anything, even if his mature wisdom, his almost feminine tenderness, and his child-like gaiety, had not swept away every less delightful remembrance.—*Sir James Stephen's Essays.*

**SUPPOSED EARTHQUAKE.**—On Saturday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, whilst the storm which raged for the greater part of the night was at its height, and the rain fell in torrents, a concussion, supposed to arise from earthquake, occurred at Stavelly, four miles from Chesterfield. A gentleman was sitting in his parlour, his dog near him on a chair, when every article of furniture in the room was suddenly and violently shaken, and the dog thrown off the chair upon the floor. In another house, where the inmates were up, the same thing was felt, and both parties agree in ascribing it to a motion of the earth.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

**THE TUBULAR BRIDGE.**—The process of raising the Britannia-bridge proceeds most successfully. The tube is lifted six feet at each end every morning, and during the day it is secured in its new position by brickwork in cement built up beneath it, the timber which is piled beneath it during the actual process of lifting being removed for that purpose. There is now a clear height of 55 feet beneath the tube at high water, so that small vessels begin to pass under it, and it eight days it will, in all probability, be at its permanent level, which is 100 feet above high-water. The operation is under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Clark, the resident engineer.

**DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING LAST SESSION.**—A return has just been printed, at the suggestion of Mr. Brotherton, of the number of divisions in the House of Commons during the session 1849; stating the subject of the division, the number of members in the majority and minority, the aggregate number in the House on each division, and the number of divisions before and after midnight. From this document it appears that they were in all 219 divisions last session, 173 of which took place before and 46 after midnight. Sixteen divisions were on private bills.

**LIBRARY FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Thursday, the parochial authorities of St. James's, Westminster, opened a public library of 1,600 volumes in Marshall-street, Golden-square, for the exclusive use of working people. This step has been taken on the recommendation of the Bishop of London.

**THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.**—At the interview which took place between Mr. Cobden (who was accompanied by Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and Mr. W. Williams, ex-M.P. for Coventry), and Sir George Grey, on the occasion of his presenting the memorial agreed to at the recent meeting held in the City-road on the subject, the right hon. baronet listened with evident attention to the observations of the hon. gentlemen who supported the prayer, and was understood to express himself somewhat favourable to its object. A letter from Mr. Cobden, stating the result of the interview, has been received by the deputations appointed to wait upon Mr. Cobden and Sir Joshua Walsley, of which the following is a copy:—"103, Westbourne-terrace, 2nd October, 1849.—Sir, Sir Joshua Walsley and I have to-day had an interview with Sir G. Grey, to present the memorial which you placed in my hands in favour of the Chartist prisoners. His manner was very courteous, and I thought favourable to the object of our visit. I should add that Mr. W. Williams (late M.P. for Coventry), was good enough to accompany us, to testify, as a visiting magistrate, to the excellent conduct of the prisoners in Tothill-fields prison; and I am, Sir, your obedient servant (signed), RICHARD COBDEN.—E. Stallwood, Esq."

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.**—We have referred, of late, to an agitation about to be commenced in Scotland for the reformation of the parish schools. In the account which appears in another column, of the proceedings of the Cupar and Kelso presbyteries of the United Presbyterian Church, the plan of the campaign is chalked out. A series of resolutions, short and to the point, indicate not only the changes deemed necessary to make our parish schools national schools, but the means to be taken to gain the object in view. The first of the three resolutions respects the teachers, demanding that their chief qualification be "aptness to teach," without reference to their ecclesiastical connexion; the second, that the schools be set free from church control; and the third asserting the principles of "a properly defined popular local management." These resolutions are suggested, as containing common ground on which liberals of all religious denominations can meet; and meetings to carry them out, and petitions to Parliament founded upon them, are earnestly recommended.—*Scottish Press.*

## GLEANINGS.

A Californian paper announces, most ungallantly, that "800 tons of women are expected from Lowell," the meaning being, that a ship of that burden, freighted wholly with females, was on her way.

It is announced that the establishment of the Protestant Sisters of Mercy has been removed from Devonport to Plymouth, and that the sum of £14,000 has been subscribed for the erection of "a home."

**NEW WAY TO DRESS VEGETABLES.**—With plain boiled peas, when just boiled, I put in a stewpan a little milk, butter, cayenne pepper, and one ounce of grated Parmesan cheese; stir two minutes and serve. French beans may be dressed the same way, as also young broad beans and cauliflowers, or any small vegetables.—*M. Soyer.*

The amount of fire-insurance duty steadily increases: in 1845, the English offices paid £972,038; in 1849, £1,006,573. The Irish duty for 1848 was £51,282.

The Philadelphia and Liverpool packet-ship "Tuscarora" has actually brought over grain from America, as ballast, for nothing. From New York flour is shipping, as ballast, at 6d. per barrel.—*Newcastle Journal.*

A wager was laid on the Yankee peculiarity of answering one question by asking another. To decide the bet, a Down-Easter was interrogated. "I want you (said the better) to give me a straightforward answer to a plain question." "I can do it, mistur," said the Yankee. "Then, why is it New Englanders always answer a question by asking one in return?" "Du they?" was Jonathan's reply.

A negro having purchased a hat, was observed to take it from his head on the fall of a shower of rain, and to manifest considerable anxiety to preserve it from the wet. On being remonstrated with for his supposed stupidity in thus leaving his head exposed, he wittily observed, "Hat belong to me—head belong to massa."

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., accuses Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., of being no Celt, but a Saxon. His family name, he says, was originally Conyers, and glided through Connors and Connor into O'Connor; and now Feargus claims to be of the blood-royal of Ireland! We are afraid, if John's story be true (which may Heaven forefend), that O'Connor, *alias* Conyers, must be of Durham extraction.—*Gateshead Observer.*

The papers are swarming with monster mushrooms and mammoth pigs; but Otley, the most eccentric corner of the Queen's empire, outdoes every other locality, having got possession of a chittiprat chuck (what is that?) which was born on the 10th of April, began to lay on the 24th of August, and has continued to lay regularly ever since. A "forward chuck," says the *Leeds Times*. Aye, truly!

A patent has been obtained for a method of waterproofing paper, which is said to render the paper so completely impervious that it may be immersed for days in water without any apparent effect being produced on its texture.

The letter-carriers have agreed to memorialize the Post-office authorities for the purpose of putting a stop to the present system of sending coin and enclosures of value through the post.

The introduction of the camel into the western prairies of America as a means of transport for mails and for military pursuits is attracting some attention.

In Normandy and Brittany the apples used for cider are in extraordinary abundance. In the memory of man the trees were never seen so loaded. The farmers have been obliged to fix props repeatedly under the branches to enable them to support the heavy weight of fruit that bends them to the earth. The cider crop will, in most places, be twice or three times more abundant than in ordinary years.

**ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.**—The *Journal des Débats* describes an important discovery, which occupies the attention of the French scientific world. It is a mechanical leech, invented by M. Alexander, a civil engineer already celebrated for his useful discoveries. All the scientific bodies, after satisfactory trials, have caused this leech to be adopted in all the hospitals; having proved not only the immense economy of its use, but, what is better, the decided advantage which it has over the natural leech, often so scarce, always repugnant to the patient, and sometimes dangerous. The President of the French Republic has given orders for the supply of the apparatus in every commune where it may be found serviceable to indigent patients.

A Turkish paper mentions the arrival in Constantinople of a most celebrated English political economist, publicist, and archaeologist, author, amongst other works, of the "Wealth of Nations" and the "History of Ghent"—Mr. Albert Smith. It is esteemed peculiarly fortunate that the Sultan will have the benefit of such advice in the present emergency.

The committee of Privy Council on Education have awarded a grant of £2,200 towards the construction of a training school at Saltley, near Birmingham, for the diocese of Worcester.

The *Principality* mentions a "religious revival" at Pontypool and other places in Wales.

The "floating island" has reappeared in Derwent-water, and the "sea-serpent" off Nantasket.

We (*Athenæum*) understand that Major Rawlinson, whose researches into the ancient cuneiform language of Persia have excited so much interest among oriental scholars, may be shortly expected in this country, on leave of absence. It is stated that the trustees of the British Museum are in negotiation for the purchase of the colossal bull which was discovered at Mosul, and is now in his possession.

A METHOD OF WALL-PAINTING has been invented at Berlin, by a M. Fuchs, which promises to supersede the difficult al fresco process. It is also stated to be much more durable, and more adapted to the changes of a Northern climate than the Italian method. An experiment was made a year ago to test the power of the colours to resist a very destructive agent, the result of which has been just ascertained. Last September, a portrait on stone was painted according to the new process by Kaulbach, and given for trial to the director of the Royal Museum. It has ever since been deposited



in a chimney, exposed to a twelvemonth's smoke, and when removed it was covered by a thick coating of soot that was only removed with difficulty; but the painting beneath is uninjured, and the colours clear and bright.  
—*Correspondent of the Times.*

## POETRY.

## TO PIUS IX.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

(From the *Liberator*, American paper.)

The cannon's brazen lips are cold,  
No red shell blazes down the air,  
And street, and tower, and temple old,  
Are silent as despair.  
The Lombard stands no more at bay,  
Rome's fresh young life has bled in vain;  
Dead in the ghastly trench are they,  
Or, wounded, writhe in pain.

Now, while the fratricides of France  
Are treading on the neck of Rome,  
Hider at Gaeta, seize thy chance!  
Coward and cruel come!

Creep now from Naples' bloody skirt;  
Thy mummer's part was acted well,  
While Rome, with steel and fire begirt,  
Before thy crusade fell.

Her death-groans answered to thy prayer;  
Thy chant the drum and bugle-call;  
Thy lights, the burning villa's glare;  
Thy beads, the shell and ball!

Let Austria clear thy way with hands  
Foul from Ancona's cruel sack,  
And Naples, with his dastard bands  
Of murderers, lead thee back.

Rome's lips are dumb; the orphan's wail,  
The mother's shriek, thou mayest not hear,  
Above the faithless Frenchman's hail,  
The unsexed shaveling's cheer!

Go, bind on Rome her cast-off weight,  
The double curse of crook and crown;  
Though woman's scorn and manhood's hate  
From wall and roof flash down.

Nor heed those blood-stains on the wall,  
Not Tiber's flood can wash away,  
Where in thy stately Quirinal  
Thy mangled victims lay.

Let the world murmur; let its cry  
Of horror and disgust be heard;  
Truth stands alone; thy coward lie  
Is backed by lance and sword.

The cannon of St. Angelo,  
The chanting priest and clanging bell,  
And beat of drum, and bugle blow,  
Shall greet thy coming well.

Let lips of iron and tongues of slaves  
Fit welcome give thee; for her part,  
Rome, frowning o'er her new-made graves,  
Shall curse thee from her heart!

No wreaths of gay Campagna's flowers  
Shall childhood in thy pathway fling,  
No garlands from their ravaged bowers  
Shall Terni's maidens bring.

But, hateful as that tyrant old,  
The mocking witness of his crime,  
In thee shall loathing eyes behold  
The Nero of our time.

Stand where Rome's blood was freest shed,  
Mock Heaven with impious thanks, and call  
Its curses on the patriot dead,  
Its blessings on the Gaul!

Or sit upon thy throne of lies,  
A poor, mean idol, blood-besmeared,  
Whom even its worshippers despise,  
Unhonoured, unrequered.

Yet, Scandal of the world! from thee  
One needful truth mankind shall learn;  
That kings and priests to liberty  
And God are false in turn.

Earth wearies of them, and the long,  
Meek sufferance of the heavens doth fail;  
Woe for weak tyrants, when the strong  
Wake, struggle, and prevail!

Not vainly Roman hearts have bled  
To feed the crozier and the crown,  
If, roused thereby, the world shall tread  
The twin-born vampyres down.

## BIRTHS.

October 2, at 24, Finsbury-place, the wife of Dr. J. RISON  
BENNETT, of a son.

October 2, at Westwood-cottage, Enfield, the wife of the Rev.  
S. J. SMITH, B.A., of a daughter.

October 4, Mrs. LOVEDER, of Cowley-road, North Brixton, of  
a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

October 2, at Poole, by the Rev. E. R. Conder, Mr. JAMES  
READ, of Devizes, to MARIA, daughter of T. SILEY, Esq., mer-  
chant, of Longfleet.

October 3, at the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Great  
Torrington, by the Rev. J. Buckpitt, Mr. WILLIAM SLADER, of  
Littleham, Devon, joiner, to Miss ELIZA BROOKS, only daughter  
of Mrs. S. Brooks, of Great Torrington.

October 3, at the New Independent Chapel, Pendleton, Man-  
chester, by the Rev. A. E. Pearce, the Rev. ALEXANDER LESLIE,  
minister of the Secession Church, Standish, Lancashire, to ANN,  
eldest daughter of the late W. FILLING, Esq., of Albion-place,  
Crease, Salford.

October 4, at the Baptist Chapel, Arnsby, by the Rev. J.  
DAVIS, Mr. JOHN EARP, farmer, to MARY, second daughter of  
Mr. W. CARTER, farmer, all of Fleckney, Leicestershire.

At the same time and place, Mr. SAMUEL COCKSHAW, printer,  
of London, to BETSY, third daughter of Mr. W. CARTER, of  
Fleckney.

October 4, at the Independent Chapel, Newport Pagnel, Mr.  
SAMUEL GRUNDY, manufacturer, of Luton, to EMMA, second  
daughter of C. REDDEN, Esq., of the former place.

October 4, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, by the Rev. J. Morison,  
D.D., of London, the Rev. JOHN ELRICK, M.A., of Thame, Oxon,  
to SARAH, youngest daughter of J. BRALBY, Esq., Inglewood-  
lodge, Lower Tulse-hill, Brixton, London.

October 4, at Market Harborough, by the Rev. H. Toller, Mr.  
BUSWELL, solicitor, of that place, to SUSAN AMELIA, only daugh-  
ter of the late Mr. G. SMITH, of Loughborough, and grand-  
daughter of Mr. Talbot, of the former place.

October 4, at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. J. C.  
Pigg, Mr. JOHN PIGG to Miss LOUISA PAGE, both of that city.

## DEATHS.

September 29, at Funtington, near Chichester, Mrs. HALDANE  
GORDON, widow of the late J. F. Gordon, Esq., and only daugh-  
ter of the late R. Haldane, Esq., of Auchingray, in the county  
of Lanark.

September 30, after a very short illness, CHRISTIANA, youngest  
daughter of the late Mr. J. POYNDR, of South Lambeth.

September 30, at Edinburgh, ANDREW, eldest son of the Rev.  
H. WIGHT.

September 30, aged 56, deservedly respected by a large circle  
of friends, Mr. WILLIAM TOMLIN, Granby-street, Leicester.

October 1, at Hull, aged 43, after a lingering illness, Mr.  
HENRY JOHNSON, late of the firm of Messrs. Bowes, Son, and  
Johnson, Old Broad-street, London.

October 4, at Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, in her 75th year,  
MRS. THE BELoved wife of Mr. E. LOADER.

**THE BERMUNDSEY MURDER.**—The examinations in the case of the Bermundsey murder were continued and completed on Friday in the Southwark Police Court. Manning "looked pale, sickly, and anxious;" his wife "very much the reverse." The depositions having been completed and read over, Manning replied to a question by the Magistrate—"I have nothing to say, Sir;" he spoke in a firm, clear voice. Mrs. Manning said, in a low tone, with a marked foreign accent, "I leave all in the hands of my attorney." They were formally committed to be tried for murder at the ensuing Old Bailey Sessions. Mr. Binns renewed his application for delivery of the property found on Mrs. Manning, especially the French Rentes and Manning's own gold watch; but Mr. Secker refused to determine the doubtful ownership of any of the property. The prisoners were removed to the county gaol.

**ANTIQUITIES FROM BOMBAY.**—The ship "La Belle Alliance," which has arrived in the docks from Bombay, has brought several cases of sculptures from Nineveh, as a portion of her cargo. These antiquities are not, in this instance, specially con- signed to the government authorities for deposit in the national receptacles, whatever may be their ultimate destination, but are consigned to an indi- vidual of great wealth and taste in this country.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMER-  
CIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding the inauspicious influence exerted over the Funds by the misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey, the market for English Stocks has maintained an average rate of quotation, and promises to be fairly supported. In City circles it is not at all assumed as probable that an actual rupture will take place between these two powers, or that England will get seriously involved in the quarrel. Should such an event take place, however, it must of course excite an unfavourable influence on the Stock Market. The tendency to droop which has been observed in the Funds, in consequence of such a contingency, has met with a reaction from the support of the speculators for a rise, and the table of the price of Funds during the week is therefore favourable, rather than otherwise.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cons. for Acct.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
3 per Ct. Red.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock ..	257	255	255	255	257	257
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	199
Exchq. Bills..	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	44 pm.
India Bonds ..	77 pm.	—	80 pm.	81 pm.	81 pm.	79 pm.
Long Annuity.	—	—	—	—	—	8½

The Foreign Market has been very quiet, and Mexican has been almost the only Stock dealt with to any extent. Spanish and Portuguese have slightly improved; other Stocks remain at nomi- nally the same quotation. The Share Market has slightly improved, and an advance is observable in many lines. There has also been less fluctuation. The railway meetings of the week have presented few facts of especial importance. We observe that important alterations in the management of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Line, have been suggested at the late meeting of the directors; and previous to issuing their final report, the committee have taken the wise step of circulating among the shareholders a copy of their suggestions, soliciting opinion and remark. We know of no better method calculated to restore confidence than such a proceeding, and think that other lines would do well to imitate the example of this committee.

The returns of the Quarter's Revenue, which will be made up to to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, have been the subject of much discussion in the City since our last. We learn with pleasure from a semi-official statement in a Government organ that so far as can be judged from the receipts of the quarter as they are now known, the result for the quarter and the year will be most satisfactory, as regards a comparison both with the quarter and with the year ending the 10th of October, 1848. The monthly return of the Board of Trade to the 5th inst. bears out this supposition, and establishes the fact that the foreign commerce of the country is in a way of permanent improvement—the aug- mentation in the exports being £1,815,995 com- pared with September, 1848, and £7,570,108 on the eight months.

The Corn Market on Monday was firm, but without alteration from last week.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	92½	Brazil.....	83½
Do. Account ..	92½	Equador.....	34
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent..	81½
3½ New.....	—	French 3 per cent..	—
Long Annuities ..	8½	Granada.....	16½
Bank Stock.....	199	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new	26½
India Stock.....	257	Portuguese.....	83
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian.....	106
June.....	44 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent..	16½
India Bonds.....	79 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	33½
		Ditto Passive.....	34

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 5.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of Sept., 1849.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	28,292,200
Government Debt..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	13,835,123
Silver Bullion ....	457,077
	£28,292,200

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve .....	3,583,647
Public Deposits (in- cluding Exche- quer, Savings, Banks, Commis- sioners of Na- tional Debt, and Dividend Ac- counts).....	9,068,559
Other Deposits ....	8,801,393
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,013,446
	£37,020,045
	£37,020,045

Dated the 4th day of Oct., 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WRIGHT, JOHN, South Shields, Durham, banker.

## BANKRUPTCY.

CHESKE, HENRY, Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, grocer, October 16, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Walter and Co., Symonds-  
inn.

DARON, THOMAS, Clifton, Somersetshire, hackney fly pro-  
prietor, October 19, November 15: solicitors, Messrs. Treherm  
and White, Bucklersbury; and Mr. Sabine, Bristol.

HOLDEN, JOHN, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manu-  
facturer, October 20, November 20: solicitors, Mr. Wolston,  
Furnival's-inn; and Messrs. Bishop and Twigg, Staffordshire  
Potteries.

MALLETT, DANIEL, College-street, Lambeth, lighterman,  
October 13, November 26: solicitor, Mr. Barnard, York-road,  
Lambeth.

MORRIS, JOSEPH, Tettenhall, Staffordshire, butcher, October  
13, November 10: solicitors, Messrs. Corser and Underhill,  
Wolverhampton; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

REDWARD, JAMES, Portsea, Hampshire, fishmonger, October  
16, November 15: solicitors, Messrs. Pownall and Cross, Staple-  
inn; and Edgecombe and Son, Portsea.

RICHARDS, JOHN, Cefncoedcymmer, Breconshire, licensed  
victualler, October 18, November 15: solicitor, Mr. Philpotts,  
John-street, Bedford-row, and Cardiff.

ROBINSON, SAMUEL, Barnsley, Yorkshire, cotton spinner,  
October 19, November 23: solicitor, Mr. Ascroft, Oldham, Lan-  
cashire.

RUSSELL, JAMES BUDDRY, Norwich, grocer, October 16, No-  
vember 14: solicitors, Mr. Brooke, New Boswell-court; and  
Mr. Wortley, Norwich.

SHOOLBRED, MARY BELL, Manchester, cotton manufacturer,  
October 15, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co.,  
Temple; and Mr. Hadfield, Manchester.

SMALLWOOD, EDWARD, Crigglestone, Yorkshire, schoolmaster,  
October 17, November 20: solicitor, Mr. Clarke, Southampton-  
buildings, Holborn.

SMITH, GEORGE, Liverpool, merchant, October 17, November  
9: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-lane; and  
Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

TIDMARSH, JAMES, Regent-street and Cheltenham, draper,  
October 17, November 20: solicitors, Messrs. Lepard and Co.,  
Cloak-lane.

WOODS, WILLIAM, Mount-place, Walworth, ironmonger,  
October 12, November 26: solicitor, Mr. Solomon, Chester-ter-  
race, Southwark.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

SCOTT, JAMES, Scattery, King Edward, Aberdeen, cattle  
dealer, October 9, 30.

## DIVIDENDS.

Lemuel Gulliver Groves, Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire,  
horse dealer, first and final div. of 3s. 2½d.; any Tuesday or  
Friday after October 13, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Henry Jefford,  
Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, builder, div. of 3½d., in addition to  
10s. previously declared; any Tuesday or Friday after October  
16, at Hirtzel's, Exeter—Joseph Lindon, Plymouth, merchant,  
div. of 1d. and ¼ of a farthing, in addition to 2s. 7d., ½, and ¼  
previously declared; any Tuesday or Friday after October 16,  
at Hirtzel's, Exeter—James Plumley, Bower Ashton, Somerset-  
shire, market gardener, div. of 2s.; on Wednesday, October 24,  
or any subsequent Wednesday, at Hutton's, Bristol—Emma  
Tomlins, Coleford, Gloucestershire, grocer, div. of 1s. 6d.; on  
Wednesday, October 24, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Hut-  
ton's, Bristol.

## Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The following buildings are certified as a places duly registered  
for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and  
7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, known as City-road Chapel, City-road.

Tabernacle, Llanllwchaearn, Cardiganshire.

Presbyterian Church, Birmingham.

Baptist Chapel, Tynemouth.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BELL, WILLIAM HENRY, Leeds, woollendrapier, October 5.

## BANKRUPTCY.

BICKERTON, JAMES, jun., Broad-street, Cheapside, hat manu-  
facturer, October 16, November 15: solicitors, Messrs. Luttly  
and Batt, Dyers'-hall.

BIRLEY, JOSEPH, Doncaster, grocer, October 27, November  
24: solicitors, Mr. Lammie, John-street, Adelphi; and Mr.  
Collinson, Doncaster.

BODINGTON, GEORGE, Birmingham, chemist and druggist,  
October 23, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co.,  
Birmingham.

BRIEN, EDWARD, Bristol, cabinetmaker, October 25, November  
27: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., Bedford-row; and  
Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

CLARK, HENRY, Leicester, cabinetmaker, October 12, Novem-  
ber 16: solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Weavers'-  
hall; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HOLTUM, DANIEL, sen., and HOLTUM, DANIEL, jun., West-  
bere, Kent, carpenters, October 18, November 23: solicitor,  
Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

JONES, JOSEPH, Liverpool, licensed victualler, October 26,  
November 15: solicitors, Messrs. Keightley and Co., Chancery-  
lane; and Mr. Woodburn, Liverpool.

KNIIGHT, THOMAS, Bristol, silversmith, October 23, November  
20: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square; and Mr.  
King, Bristol.

MICHAEL, REUBEN, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, general mer-  
chant, October 18, November 23: solicitor, Mr. Gresham,  
Castle-street, Holborn.

SLATER, DANIEL, Preston, Rutlandshire, cabinetmaker,  
October 15, November 26: solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's-  
inn.

TIDY, THOMAS, Woolwich, cheesemonger, October 15,  
November 26: solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Union-street, Borough.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FINLAY, GEORGE, Glasgow, wine merchant, October 15,  
November 5.

M'EWEEN, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, jeweller, October 13,  
November 3.

RATTRAY, PATRICK, Glasgow, builder, October 12, No-  
vember 2.





## MARKETS.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, Oct. 8.

The show of Wheat samples from Kent was large this morning, but small from Essex. With foreign Wheat we have been well supplied during the past week, chiefly from Black Sea and Mediterranean ports. The English Wheat was taken off by the millers at fully last Monday's prices, and fine foreign met with a better sale at the same rates. Flour quite as dear. Fine new malting Barley more inquired after; grinding and distilling qualities sold pretty readily at fully last Monday's quotations. Beans and Peas without alteration. We had a good supply of foreign Oats, and about 4,000 qrs. from Ireland; good fresh qualities went off pretty freely, unaltered in value. Rye quite as dear. Linseed Cakes dull. Carrawayseed sold at previous rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic .....	40 to 48
Kent, Red (new) ..	34 to 43	Anhalt and Marks ..	34 to 42
Ditto White .....	37 to 48	Ditto White .....	38 to 44
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	36 to 41
Yorkshire, Red ..	33 to 37	Rostock .....	38 to 44
Northumberland and		Danish, Holstein,	
Scotch, White .....	30 to 38	and Friesland ..	30 to 35
Ditto Red .....	32 to 35	Peteraburg, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	32 to 34
set, Red .....	— to —	Polish Odessa ..	32 to 36
Ditto White .....	— to —	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Rye .....	21 to 26	dianski .....	30 to 34
Barley .....	24 to 32	Taganrog .....	30 to 33
Scotch .....	23 to 25	Brabant and French	34 to 38
Angus .....	— to —	Ditto White .....	36 to 42
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Salonica .....	30 to 33
Pale .....	52 to 55	Egyptian .....	23 to 26
Peas, Grey, New ..	26 to 28	Rye .....	20 to 22
Maple .....	28 to 30	Barley .....	— to —
White .....	24 to 26	Wismar & Rostock ..	18 to 22
Boilers (new) ..	28 to 31	Danish .....	18 to 22
Beans, Large (new) ..	23 to 25	Saai .....	20 to 24
Ticks .....	24 to 27	East Friesland ..	15 to 17
Harrow .....	27 to 30	Egyptian .....	14 to 15
Pigeon .....	30 to 32	Danube .....	14 to 15
Oats—		Peas, White .....	25 to 27
Line & York feed ..	15 to 20	New Boilers .....	28 to 30
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	17 to 22	Beans, Horse .....	24 to 30
Berwick & Scotch ..	17 to 24	Pigeon .....	30 to 32
Scotch feed .....	17 to 22	Egyptian .....	22 to 24
Irish feed and black	15 to 20	Oats—	
Ditto Potato .....	17 to 23	Groningen, Danish,	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 53	Bremen, & Fries-	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..		land, feed and blk. ..	11 to 16
£27 to £30 per last		Do. thick and brew ..	15 to 22
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..		Riga, Petersburg,	
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Swedish .....	14 to 16
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s. per ton		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg .....	20 to 23
Ship .....	28 to 30	Dantzic and Stettin ..	20 to 23
Town .....	38 to 40	French, per 280 lbs. ..	32 to 35

DUTIES.  
Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.  
Flour, 4d. per cwt.  
Rapeseed, 6s. per cwt.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 8.

With foreign Beasts and Sheep we were well supplied to-day, but the number of Calves from abroad was very moderate. The arrivals of home-fed Beasts fresh to this morning's market were again seasonably large, but at least three-fourths of them were of very middling quality. The weather being favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of both town and country buyers good, the prime Scots, home-breds, &c., moved off steadily at fully Friday's advance in the quotations, the top figure for Beef being 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. In all other breeds a moderate business was transacted at last week's prices. There was a further slight falling off in the supply of Sheep; yet it proved extensive, the time of year considered. For most breeds—especially the prime Downs, which were very scarce—the demand was steady, though not say brisk, at 2d. per 8lbs. above the currencies paid on this day se'night. The highest figures for Mutton were from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. The quality of the Sheep was by no means first-rate. There was a slight improvement in the Veal trade, and prices ruled from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. higher than on Monday last, and at which a good clearance was effected. We were but moderately supplied with Pigs, which were mostly held at very full prices.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
Friday .....	805	7,200	240	310
Monday .....	4,631	27,740	234	180

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal .....	3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton .....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork .....	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 8.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 10d. to 3s. 2d.
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.	
Middleling do 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Mid. ditto 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	
Prime large 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	
Prime small 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Veal .....	3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.
Large Pork 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Small Pork ..	3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week, from Ireland, were 11,690 firkins Butter, and 970 bales Bacon, and from foreign ports 7,370 casks Butter, and 360 bales and boxes Bacon. We experienced a steady sale for Irish Butter during the past week, and a respectable amount of business was transacted at about the rates of this day se'night; the finest sorts being most in demand. Foreign in the early part of the week declined to 82s., and towards the close advanced to 88s. for the best. In the Bacon market there has been quite a panic, and last week's prices were rapidly forced down 8s. to 10s. per cwt., and the market closed quiet at 50s. to 54s. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Oct. 6:—

	Butter.	Bacon.
Stock.	20,250	2,090
Delivery.	9,850	700
1847 .....	20,250	2,090
1848 .....	55,180	1,210
1849 .....	39,040	1,170

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Oct. 8.—We have rather more inquiry for new made Butter, and fine weekly Dorset may be quoted at 2s. per cwt. better in price, but upon the general article we are without the least improvement. Dorset, fine weekly, 90s. to 92s. per cwt.; do. stale and middling, 86s. to 76s.; Devon, new made, 80s. to 84s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 8.—A fair amount of business has been done in the finest descriptions of Mid and East Kent Hops, and prices for such are rather improved. In other sorts few transactions have occurred, and the rates of this day week are barely supported.

Sussex Pockets .....	130s. to 136s.
Weald of Kent .....	130s. to 150s.
Mid and East Kent .....	145s. to 230s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of much interest transpired in the Seed market. There was more Canary offering than of late, and to succeed in disposing of the inferior sorts an abatement of 3s. to 4s. per qr. had to be submitted to. Winter Tares were plentiful, and 6d. per bushel cheaper.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s. Cow Grass (nominal) ..—s. to —s. Linseed (per qr.) ..sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..£9 0s. to £10 0s. Trefoli (per cwt.) ..14s. to 18s.

Rapeseed, new (per last) .....	£38 to £39
Ditto Cake (per ton) .....	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white .....	6s. to 9s. brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....	16s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter) new .....	75s. to 85s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.	
Tares, Winter, per bush. ....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Carraway (per cwt.) .....	28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 34s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) .....	—s. to —s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ....	35s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. ....	34s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.) .....	Baltic 54s. to 60s.; Odessa, 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) .....	£9 to £10 0s.
Rape Cake (per ton) .....	£4 5s. to £4 10

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Oct. 8.—We are still with very few arrivals from Yorkshire or the Continent; but they are at present quite equal to the demand. The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 80s.; Scotch do., 65s. to 70s.; Foreign, 55s. to 65s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 8.—The quantity of Wool imported into London last week was about 3,700 bales, of which 1,629 were from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 854 from Odessa, 633 from Port Phillip, 437 from Germany, 107 from Lisbon, and the rest from Petersburg. The market for Wool has not been animated, and at the public sales the quotations rule somewhat heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Scotch.—There is rather more doing in Laid Highland at our late rates. White is less sought after. For good Crossed and Cheviot there is a fair demand; the heavy, smeared, and inferior kinds are in less request.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	7 6	to 8 3
White Highland do. ....	9 6	to 10 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed .....	9 0	to 10 0
Do. do., washed .....	10 0	to 12 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed .....	10 0	to 13 6
Do. do., washed .....	14 0	to 18 6
White Cheviot do. do. ....	20 0	to 22 0
Imports for the week .....	518 bales.	
Previously this year .....	12,394 bales.	

Foreign.—The public sales progress in London with evidently a little better feeling towards the close. There are to be offered by auction here, on the 17th inst., about 1,300 bales fine middle quality Buenos Ayres, and about 1,300 East India, Oporto, Turkey, &c. &c.

Imports for the week .....	673 bales.
Previously this year .....	40,220 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 8.—At length something like an improvement has taken place in our market. Notwithstanding the delivery last week was only 2,193 casks, prices to-day are from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 36s. 9d. to 37s., and for delivery up to Christmas 36s. 6d. From January to March, the quotation is 37s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. The shipments at St. Petersburg, as will be seen by our annexed list, have slightly fallen off.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks, 8,656	Casks, 6,492	Casks, 11,455	Casks, 20,434	Casks, 41,860
Price of Y. C. ...	42s. 3d.	47s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	45s. 6d.	36s. 9d.
to	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	46s. 0d.	37s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,566	2,219	2,841	3,243	2,192
Do. from 1st June	31,793	23,149	27,788	32,668	25,355
Arrived last week	218	2,181	857	4,055	5,315
Do. from 1st June	24,477	19,018	31,141	45,571	41,742
Price of Town ...	43s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 2s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 28s. 6d. to 29s.; Rapeseed, English refined, 39s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 38s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42 to £44; Spanish, £44; Sperm, £80 bagged £81; South Sea, £32 10s. to £33; Seal, pale, £36 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £29 0s.; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 29.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow, old .... 45s. to 72s. | Clover, old ..... 60s. to 95s. Straw ..... 26s. .. 32s.

## METALS, LONDON, Oct. 5.

ENGLISH IRON. a		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London .....	5 15 0	Swedish keg £14 15—15 0 0	
Nail rods .....	£5 15—7 0 0	Ditto faggot .....	15 0 0
Hoops .....	£7 15—8 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles £8 10—8 15 0		bolts .....	per lb. 0 0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport .....	5 0 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10—3 15 0		Tile .....	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite .....	3 15 0	Old copper, e, per lb. 8½d.—84	
Pig, in Wales .....	£3 5—4 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge, £2 10—3 0 0		South American, in bond .....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash .....	£3 1s. 6d.—2 3 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 15 0	Pig .....	per ton 15 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet .....	16 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow .....	£2 12—2 14 0	Red lead .....	18 0 0
Do. in Wales .....	£3 5—3 15 0	White ditto .....	32 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works .....	6 10 0	Patent shot .....	19 15 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire .....	£0 0—0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails .....	£5—5 2 6	Spanish, in bond £4 10—15 10 0	
Chairs .....	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt. ....	3 13 0
Swedish .....	£11 10—12 0 0	Bar .....	3 14 0
CCND .....	17 0 0	Refined .....	3 19 0
281 .....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourieff .....	0 0 0	Banes, in bond .....	3 12 0
Archangel .....	0 0 0	Straits .....	£3 6—3 7 0
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		TIN PLATES. l	
		IC Coke, per box £1 7 6—1 8 0	
		IC Charcoal .....	£1 11—1 12 0
		IX ditto .....	1 18 0
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton .....	£14 10—14 15 0
		Do. to arrive .....	£14 5—14 10 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER, op. lb. 2s. 1½d. to 3s.	

## COLONIAL MARKETS—LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

SCGAR.—This article has to-day scarcely supported the prices paid last week, yet a fair amount of business has been done, and there is some indication of the trade and the refiners being desirous to come into stock at the present low prices. 500 lbs. of West India have been sold in the private contract market; 2,500 bags Mauritius, 5,000 bags Bengal, and 2,000 bags Madras, found buyers in the public sales, but a decline of 6d. upon low qualities was submitted to; 2,400 boxes of strong yellow Havannah (foreign) was sold by private contract to a refiner at 39s. 6d., 40s. duty paid. The refined market tolerably steady at last week's prices: grocery lumps, 47s. 6d., 49s. 6d.

MOLASSES.—St. Vincent's, Trinidad, and Demerara, have been sold at 15s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales of 700 bags Plantation Ceylon, and 300 bags Costa Rica, went off without spirit, the former at about previous rates, the latter at a decline of fully 1s.

TEA.—The market has become dull.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

AT a SPECIAL MEETING of the BOARD of BAPTIST MINISTERS, residing in and near the cities of London and Westminster, at the BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, Moorgate-street, October 9, 1849, the following Resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

I. That in the opinion of this Board, the arrangements announced by the Postmaster-General for the transmission of letters through London on the Sabbath-day are earnestly to be deprecated:—

1. As, in relation to the persons who may be employed under them, a pernicious infringement of the divinely appointed day of rest, and a grievous disqualification for the important duties of religion.

2. As bearing with especial severity on those servants of the public in this department, who, in addition to attendance on divine service, are accustomed to employ themselves as Sunday-school teachers, or otherwise, in modes of benevolent Christian activity.

3. As tending to repel all religious and conscientious men from the service of the Post-office, a service in which, more than in any other department of the Government, the interest of the public demands the constant exercise of a scrupulous integrity.

4. As too probably leading to a further extension of Sunday labour in the General Post-Office, to which, when once begun for "public convenience," no fixed or visible limit can be assigned.

II. That the foregoing resolution be advertised in the Nonconformist and Patriot, and that a copy of it, signed by the Chairman and the Secretary, be forwarded to the Postmaster-General, and the First Lord of the Treasury.

JOHN PEACOCK, Chairman,  
WILLIAM GROSSER, Secretary.

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Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various titles and pretences. There are, however, so many impositions afoot, that people reluctantly place confidence where it may justly be bestowed."

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